

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

MARCH 18, 1916

## TABER ROTARY PUMPS

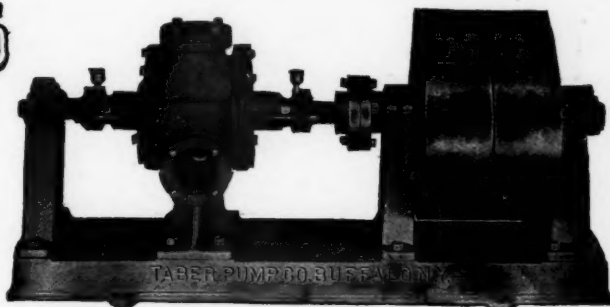
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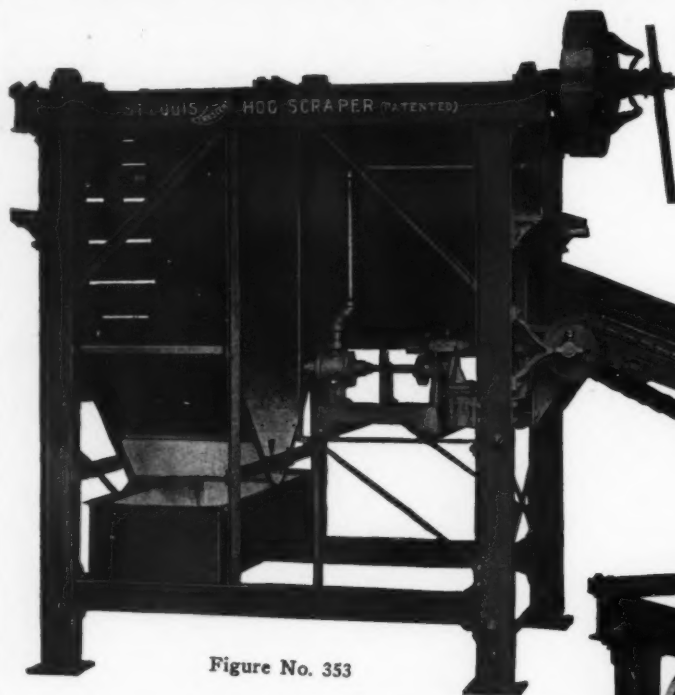


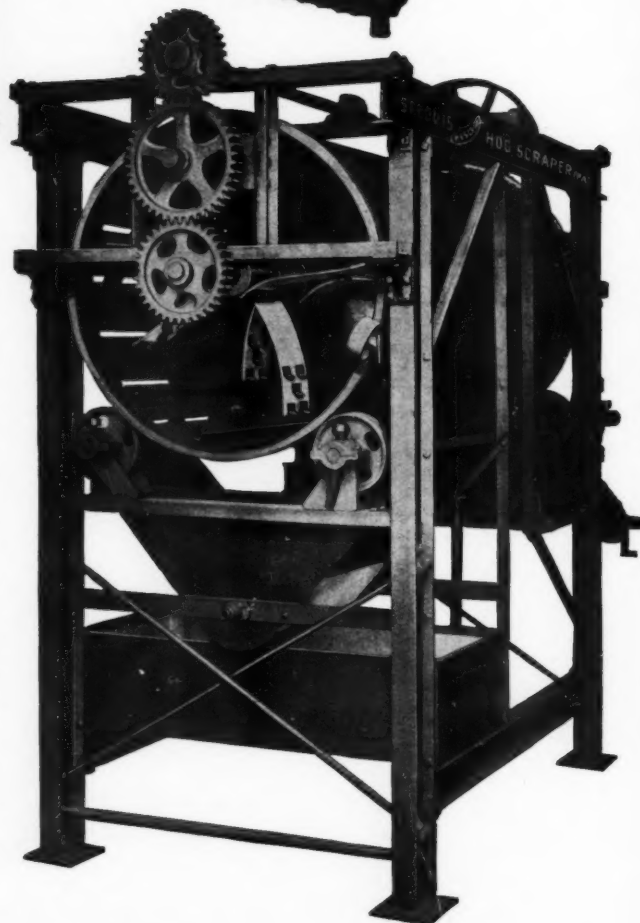
Figure No. 353

**I**T is a proven fact that a hog scraper of the cylinder type, in which the hogs are cleaned by passing them under a single beater shaft, is not only the best, but the simplest method of cleaning them and massaging their skins. This is our machine exactly. A single cylinder, equipped with a single beater shaft on which are placed short, single, rubber beaters, fastened to the shaft in such a way that by loosening one cap screw these beaters, which are shod with scraping members on both sides, can be reversed. This doubles their life and efficiency. This machine is strong, rigid, complete and entirely self-contained. The machine is built to produce three different speeds on the beater shaft, depending on the season and the condition of the hog hair.

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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 12.

## NET WEIGHT DECISION NOT READY.

The solicitor of the federal Department of Agriculture stated on March 15 that his office is not ready to announce a decision on the petition of the wholesale and retail grocery associations for a reversal of the present ruling that single hams and bacon in package form need not be marked with the net weight. The solicitor said he had no idea when the decision would be ready. Unofficially, the upholding of the present ruling is expected.

## NEW YORK NET WEIGHT CASE.

The test case at Yonkers under the New York State net weight regulations, requiring the marking of wrapped hams and bacon with the net weight of contents, has not yet been decided, and may be reopened. Judge Beall announced a decision sustaining the regulations, but attorneys for the packers asked for a rehearing to present new arguments. The court has taken this matter under advisement and may give them an opportunity to present the additional arguments.

## FAVORS ROADS ON MEAT RATES.

In a decision at Washington this week the Interstate Commerce Commission found that rates of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad on packinghouse products and fresh meats in carloads from Mason City, Iowa, to Arkansas and Texas points were not found to be unreasonable. On the other hand, its rates to Louisiana points were found unjustly discriminatory to the extent they exceed rates from Chicago by more than 2½ cents per hundred pounds on packinghouse products and 5 cents per hundred pounds on fresh meats.

## MUTTON FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

One of the heaviest arrivals of foreign mutton since the import trade began in fresh meats was at New York during the past week, when the steamship Vestris arrived from Argentina with 83,321 carcasses of mutton and lamb. The boat brought about 10,000 quarters of refrigerated beef as well, but the mutton consignment was exceptionally heavy.

In this connection it is interesting to note that an inquiry has been received from the American consulate at Punta Arenas, Chile, asking whether a market can be found for 2,000 tons of frozen dressed sheep, 11 cents per pound, cost free on board, shipment in June and month following.

## LOOK INTO ALL MEAT AND LIVESTOCK RATES

### Interstate Commerce Commission to Review Entire Question

At Washington on Wednesday of this week the announcement was made by the Interstate Commerce Commission that it would consolidate all packinghouse and livestock freight rate matters into one case, for the purpose of making a sweeping investigation of the whole question. This was the step forecasted in the order made last November by the commission in ruling on what is known as the Western rate case.

It is the intention of the commission to make a comprehensive study of the entire question of freight rates on meats, packinghouse products and livestock, covering the entire country. Earlier cases were decided in part in favor of shippers, but as the litigation progressed there appeared to be a wavering of sentiment in the Commission toward the railroads. This culminated in the decision to re-open the whole question and conduct a general investigation of all rates, regulations and practices governing the transportation of fresh meats, packinghouse products and livestock anywhere in the United States.

The order of the commission, made public on Wednesday, which extends the Western rate case to cover the whole matter, is as follows:

"It is ordered that the scope of the commission's investigation, entered upon on November 9, 1915, in said No. 8436, be and it is hereby broadened territorially to include all official and Southern classification territories, and that the scope of said investigation be also broadened so as to inquire into the rates, charges, rules, regulations and practices of carriers by railroad operating in said Western, official, and Southern classification territories, governing transportation, subject to the act to regulate commerce, of livestock, fresh meats and packinghouse products, and of green salted hides, pelts, skins, green salted hide trimmings, grease stock and tallow, with a view to prescribing just and reasonable rates, charges, rules, regulations and practices to govern such transportation, and the just and reasonable relation between the rates on the said commodities, or any of them."

Henceforth all actions that have been known as of the Western Live Stock Case, and all others now on the docket from all parts of the country, will be grouped under the one heading of Live Stock and Products Case.

The following cases involving packinghouse products, livestock or fresh meats are now before the commission:

No. 8436. Western Live Stock Case; No. 4262, in the matter of the investigation of alleged unreasonable rates and practices involved in the transportation of livestock, packinghouse products and fresh meats from various Southwestern points to packinghouses, and thence to various destinations; No. 4004, Corporation Commission of Oklahoma vs. the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; investigation and suspension docket No. 31, in the matter of the investigation and suspension of certain increases in rates for transportation of cattle to Oklahoma City; investigation and suspension docket No. 36, relative to an attempted advance in class and commodity rates between stations in Oklahoma and Texas.

Investigation and suspension docket No. 56, in regard to proposed advances in rates by carriers for the transportation of packinghouse products; investigation and suspension docket No. 93, pertaining to the investigation and suspension of advances in rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products from Wichita, Kan., to points in Louisiana and between other points; investigation and suspension docket No. 143, in regard to rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products from Oklahoma City and other points to points in New Mexico.

George A. Hormel & Company, vs. Chicago Great Western; Frank Hagenburg vs. the Belt Railway Company of Chicago et al; Albert Lea Hide & Fur Company vs. the same; Adler & Oberndorf vs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Charles Friend & Company vs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Bolles & Rogers vs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Isaac Weil & Sons vs. the Belt Railway Company of Chicago; John Miller & Company vs. the Belt Line Railway Company of Chicago; Rath Packing Company vs. Illinois Central; Swift & Company vs. St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company; Swift & Company vs. the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

It is claimed that the commission proposes to leave no stone unturned to get at a rock-bottom scientific and practical estimate of the entire transportation question as it involves fresh meats, livestock and packinghouse products. It will be one of the most thorough surveys ever conducted by the commission and will require quite a long time.



## IS A TARIFF COMMISSION IN SIGHT?

### Now One of the Features of the Administration's Program

The present administration is now on record in favor of a Tariff Commission. In two letters recently addressed to Representative Claude Kitchin, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, President Wilson presented a strong array of arguments for a Tariff Commission of the kind advocated by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, says "The Nation's Business," the official organ of the Chamber.

Expressing his deep concern over the future economic prosperity and development of the country, the President declared that "we ought to have some such instrumentality as would be supplied by a Tariff Board" if the government is to be provided with "the necessary data to furnish a sound basis for the policy which would be pursued in the years immediately ahead of us, years which will no doubt be full of many changes which it is at present impossible even for the most prescient to forecast."

A wide field of usefulness is claimed by the President for the body he has in mind. It might, he says in his letter to Mr. Kitchin, be of great assistance to the Congress and the public and American industry by investigating "the industrial effects of proposed or existing duties on products which compete with products of American industry; the conditions of competition between American and foreign producers, including all the essential facts surrounding the production of commodities at home and abroad; the volume of importation compared with domestic production; the nature and causes of the advantages and disadvantages of American as compared with foreign producers, and the possibility of establishing new industries or of expanding industries already in existence through scientific and practical processes in such a manner as substantially to promote the prosperity of the United States."

In order to avoid duplications of work, and to make all sources of official information available to the same end, the President would require the Tariff Commission to act in connection with "all appropriate agencies already in existence in the several departments of the government and even with appropriate agencies outside of the existing departments." Such a board, the President believes, if broadly enough empowered, might be very helpful "in securing the facts on which to base an opinion as to unfair methods and circumstances of competition between foreign and domestic enterprises and as to the possibilities and dangers of the unfair dumping of foreign products upon the American market and the steps requisite and adequate to control and prevent it."

#### It Should Be Strictly Non-Partisan.

In a second letter to Mr. Kitchin, the President expounds his change of viewpoint in the matter of a Tariff Commission and emphasized his belief that such a body as he proposes should under no circumstances have anything to do with theories of policy. They (the members of a tariff board), the President insists, would deal "only with facts, and the facts which they would seek ought to be the actual facts of industry and of the conditions of economic exchange prevailing in

the world so that legislation of every kind that touched these matters might be guided by the circumstances disclosed in its inquiries."

Referring to the economic changes certain to follow upon present world developments, the President declares that we must have "the necessary instrumentality of information constantly at our service," so that we may know exactly with what we are dealing when we come to act.

#### Advocacy of a Tariff Commission.

The arguments in favor of an independent non-partisan tariff commission have been fully presented. The sentiment of business men in favor of such a commission has been almost unanimous for years. In recent months the commission plan has also been endorsed by the more prominent agricultural organizations and by the American Federation of Labor. The Tariff Commission League has lent its aid in advocating action.

A special committee of the National Chamber of Commerce has sent out to business men all over the country a summary of the functions of a Tariff Commission which would be adequate and comprehensive. The facts of industry and commerce must be determined so authoritatively that, when published, they will command immediate confidence and general acceptance. In the opinion of the National Chamber's special committee, these functions can not be satisfactorily performed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce and should not be imposed upon the Federal Trade Commission.

#### Provisions of the Administration Bill.

The Administration bill was introduced on February 1 by Representative Rainey. An analysis of its chief points will show its scope and character.

The proposed body is to be known as the United States Tariff Commission. It is to be composed of five members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, not more than three to be of the same political party.

The President is to designate the chairman and vice chairman. Members must not be actual or former members of either house of Congress, nor shall they engage in any other business.

The commission is to meet regularly in Washington, but may meet and exercise all its powers in any other place. The duties of this commission shall be, says the bill, "to investigate the administration and fiscal effects of customs laws of this country now in force or to be hereafter enacted, the relations between the rates of duty on raw materials and finished or partly finished products, the effects of ad valorem and specific duties and of compound specific and ad valorem duties, all questions relative to the arrangement of schedules and classification of articles in the several schedules of the tariff law, and, in general, shall investigate the operation and effects of the customs tariff laws, including their relation to the Federal revenues, and shall submit from time to time to Congress reports of its investigations."

The commission, furthermore, is to put at

the disposal of the President, the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance the information at its command. It is to make such investigations and reports as may be requested by the President or by either of these committees.

The commission shall have power to "investigate commercial treaties preferential provisions, the volume of importations compared with domestic production, and all conditions, causes, and effects relating to unfair competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, including dumping. It shall also have power to summon witnesses and obtain the production of such documentary evidence as may be required."

#### Organization and Powers of Commission.

It is provided that after the commission shall have organized, "the duties and responsibilities of the Cost of Production Division in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce shall be transferred to said commission, and the clerks and employees of said division shall be transferred to and become clerks and employees of the commission at their present grades and salaries, and all reports, papers, and property of the said division and of the former tariff board shall be transferred to and become the records, papers and property of the commission."

The commission shall "in appropriate matters act in conjunction and co-operation with the Treasury Department, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission, or any other departments and such departments shall co-operate fully with the commission for the purpose of aiding and assisting in its work."

The commission is authorized to compel the production of books and papers, to put witnesses under oath, to apply through the Attorney General for a mandamus from Federal Courts to compel recalcitrant witnesses to produce testimony. It is, furthermore, to have access to the affairs of persons, associations, firms and corporations which have information which may be desired and empowered to copy any such evidence.

#### An Independent Body Needed.

The necessity for a separate independent body is apparent. Both the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission have important tasks of their own to accomplish. Having been created and organized for special purposes, they are not fitted to receive functions of such dissimilar character as those involved in the duties of a tariff commission.

The Federal Trade Commission was advocated and established as a constructive body with power to investigate the forms of business, to study the characteristics of business organization and to recommend corrective legislation. Such highly important functions might well claim the entire attention of the greatest ability that can be obtained for personnel and staff. The duties of a tariff commission are diverse from the duties of a trade commission and should likewise engross the attention of the best talent and experience the country can offer.

The full report of the National Chamber's Committee on a Tariff Commission will be found in Part II of this magazine this month.

(Continued on page 22.)



## MEAT TRADE IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

### Drought Hurts Australia—Big Profits in New Zealand Trade

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queens., Australia, Feb. 15.

The position of the meat industry in Australia has improved as a result of some good rains, but it cannot be said that it is really satisfactory yet. The losses of stock have been heavy, and it will be a long time before the Commonwealth will be able to afford anything like unlimited export of either mutton or beef.

The proof of the effects of the drought are that in the last half of 1915 the exports of sheep and lambs were less than one-third the quantity in the corresponding period of 1914, and the quantity of beef was only two-thirds the quantity in the earlier period. In the present half year the exports will be merely nominal, or only a fraction of what they were in the beginning of last year, when the exports were exceptionally heavy.

Beef is not expected to be available before the end of next month in Queensland, where the main supplies are obtained. The other States are expected to provide some mutton. It is believed that if the Imperial Government appeals for meat supplies efforts will be made to increase exports, but those with the good of the meat industry in the Commonwealth at heart would prefer to see time given for the stock to breed up again and make up some of the leeway lost during the recent drought.

Extraordinary rains have fallen in this State of Queensland during the past few days, giving an assurance of the thorough break-up of the drought that has affected it for a year. It will be some time, however, before the natural grasses provide sufficient feed to turn out fat stock for the plants, but already in the northern parts they are calculating on a fair number of cattle.

The announcement that American packers were endeavoring to make arrangements to supply meat to France aroused much interest here, and the result was a deputation to the Minister for Customs, in which it was freely admitted that it was a good thing for the empire that the authorities here should control the export of meat and ensure that it went to supply the empire's needs.

But "the fact remained that while Australians had willingly submitted to this control and had helped the authorities in every way, meat exporters from other countries had been, and still were, entirely free from any such restrictions, either in the export of meat into Great Britain, the marketing there of any not required for naval or military purposes, or in the sale and shipment to allied countries." . . . "The position undoubtedly was that Australia's competitors, particularly from South America, were given every opportunity to push their interests and connections, untrammelled and unhindered, in all possible directions, including the new markets that the war was opening up, while Australia was in that special regard tied hand and foot."

"It was added that France and Italy were buying huge quantities of fresh, chilled and frozen meat from South America and other parts of the world, and Great Britain had been recently importing from Brazil, Nigeria, French Congo and Columbia. Australia,

however, was allowed to make no shipments to France or Italy.

It was stated that France had practically made arrangements with a group of Argentine exporters to take 120,000 tons of meat yearly for from three to five years, but that another group, including representatives of the Dominions, had made representations as a result of which the bill was shelved. It was feared that it might be introduced, and the Commonwealth Government was asked to co-operate with exporters by enabling them to take advantage of any markets that offered.

The Minister in his reply stated that the new High Commissioner had the matter in hand and would endeavor to secure markets. Generally he was sympathetic and said that exporters could rely on none of the markets being closed to them.

#### High Meat Prices in Australia.

Meat in Australia has reached prices formerly undreamed of. One result of this is to make butchers co-operate in various towns. It is announced that in one of the larger rural districts the butchers have amalgamated to save expenses. Individual killing yards have been abolished, and the work is done at a central establishment; the number of retail shops has been reduced and the town has been mapped out for the delivery carts, so as to avoid overlapping, thus avoiding the employment of a number of employees.

In Queensland the State Government is negotiating with the meat companies with a view to fixing the price to be paid for meat exported on account of the Imperial Government.

#### Conditions in New Zealand.

Generally speaking the position of the meat industry in New Zealand is much more satisfactory than in Australia. The killing of stock is in full operation in the works in the North Island, but matters are a little more backward in the South Island. The quantity put through will be well up to the average. In the Canterbury division the season has been dry, and stock are backward.

The prices paid by the Government for meat, which of course will go to the Imperial authorities, will be the same as last year. As it is claimed that New Zealand mutton and lamb are superior to those in Australia, some exception is taken to the fact that the prices to be given are not better than those in the Commonwealth.

It is announced that provision has been made by the New Zealand Shipping Company to provide for space for refrigerated cargoes, representing an additional carrying capacity of 280,000 sheep in the course of a year. This will do away with complaints that were rife last year of the difficulty of obtaining space for overseas shipments. Some idea of the magnitude of the operations on behalf of the Imperial Government is supplied in the announcement that a sum of over six millions sterling was recently received in payment of purchases of meat.

As an instance of the expansion of the meat industry in the Dominion it may be

mentioned that eleven new freezing works are either contemplated or in course of erection, nine being in the North Island and two in the South Island. Six at least are expected in operation in the coming season. There will be accommodation for 900,000 additional carcasses at existing freezing works and the new works should provide accommodation for approximately a similar quantity.

Some idea of profits in the industry in recent times is supplied in the annual meeting of the Gear Meat Company, Wellington, which, after making allowance for the interim dividend and depreciation, showed a surplus of £28,440. The distribution of profits included a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. for the year, a special dividend of 5 per cent. from profits earned by the reserve fund, and a bonus of 5 per cent. out of the operations of the company's insurance reserve. The company also paid £2,000 to the wounded soldiers' relief fund and carried £19,540 to next year's account.

The Canterbury Frozen Meat Company showed a net profit of £53,044, and with the amount from last year the hotel available was £55,134. The company made substantial additions to the various stand-by funds and paid a dividend of 6 per cent. on the preference and 8 per cent. on the ordinary shares, and carried forward £6,215. The company treated over 1,125,000 sheep during the year.

The North Canterbury Co-operative Freezing Company has made arrangements for the erection of a factory at Kaipoi, with a capacity of 2,000 sheep per day and a storage accommodation for 475,000 carcasses.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the thirty-fourth in a series of articles from The National Provisioner's special correspondent in Australia, which country is the latest to be considered as a possible source of meat supplies for the United States. Since the indications have increased that Argentina would be unable to meet all demands of Europe and this country, Australia has been turned to as a possible solution of the problem. The war has, of course, altered and complicated the situation. The National Provisioner's representative there will endeavor to keep the trade posted.]

#### BRITISH SETTLE PACKERS' CASES?

It is reported from Washington this week from sources regarded as reliable, though no official statement was forthcoming, that the long standing cases of the American packers, involving the detention by the British government of large quantities of meat products shipped from the United States to the neutral countries of north Europe, have been adjusted.

While details of the settlement are lacking, it is said the British government has undertaken to secure the exporters against loss by a system of long time contracts. Estimates of the value of the cargoes seized by the British government or detained on the ground that they ultimately were destined to Germany or Austria, aggregate from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and for many months the packers have been conducting negotiations directly with the British government to secure reimbursement.

#### NO MORE FOOT-AND-MOUTH CASES.

No new foot-and-mouth cases were reported last week, and the only federal order issued on the subject further modifies the slight quarantine now in force in Christian county, Illinois.

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

### ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some special inquiry is made.]

### HOG OFFAL YIELDS AND TANKAGE.

The following inquiries come from a subscriber in Arkansas:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What percentage in weight of a hog consists in his liver and heart?

Does it detract from the value of sausage to any extent to put the heart and liver in pork sausage?

What percentage of lard value is in the entrails and caul of a hog?

What percentage of entrails, etc., in weight of a hog goes to make tankage?

Can you refer me to any publication that will tell me how to make tankage with an economical plant?

Part of this query is best answered in a general way with the following test made of 88 hogs averaging 172 lbs., and cut as follows: Short cut hams, 2,326 lbs., or 15.32 per cent.; short clear bellies, 1,860 lbs., or 12.25 per cent.; pork loins, 1,731 lbs., or 11.40 per cent.; picnics, 1,120 lbs., or 7.32 per cent.; plates, 581 lbs., or 3.33 per cent.; butts, 429 lbs., or 2.82 per cent.; killing lard, 853 lbs., or 5.02 per cent.; cutting lard, 1,144 lbs., or 7.54 per cent. Total, 10,044 lbs., or 66.10 per cent. of live weight. Lean trimmings, 319 lbs., or 2.10 per cent.; fat trimmings, 78 lbs., or .51 per cent.; feet trimmings, 15 lbs., or .09 per cent.; tongues, 73 lbs., or .48 per cent.; cheek meat, 44 lbs., or .29 per cent.; hearts, 43 lbs., or .28 per cent.; kidneys, 42 lbs., or .27 per cent.; weasand and giblet meat, 16 lbs., or .10 per cent.; spare ribs, 161 lbs., or 1.06 per cent.; head trimmings, 32 lbs., or .20 per cent. Total, 823 lbs., or 5.38 per cent. Grand total, 71.48 per cent. of live weight.

The killing lard consisted of: Heads, 719 lbs.; leafard, 412 lbs.; ham facings, 64 lbs.; gutfat, 764 lbs. Total, 1,959 lbs., which

yielded 853 lbs. lard, or 43.54 per cent. of raw weight. The cutting lard consisted of: Backfat, 783 lbs.; hind and front feet, 342 lbs.; neckbones, 178 lbs.; fat trimmings, 892 lbs. Total, 2,195 lbs., which yielded 1,144 lbs. of lard, or 52.12 per cent. of raw weight. Guts, casings, tankage, hair, etc., are not figured in this test.

A test of four big sows weighing 1,600 lbs. showed: Livers, 23 lbs., or 1.43 per cent.; hearts, 5 lbs., or .30 per cent.; gulleets, stomachs and cauls, 30 lbs., or 1.85 per cent.

Hearts and livers should not be used in pork sausage; in other sausage such material is permissible and acceptable.

Gut fats, leafard and other edible fats run about 14 per cent. ordinarily, or safely speaking, 3 per cent. leafard and 10 per cent. prime steam lard.

No entrails should go to the tank unless useless for casings and containers; this depends upon the quantity and facilities for taking care of same otherwise. The tank value of some hog offal is very little.

You can get machinery necessary to press and dry tankage at very reasonable cost. Aside from tank and slush box you would need a blood box, press, dryer and grinder; also catch basins, of course. The best in this line of machinery is the cheapest always. You can get full information by consulting the advertising columns of The National Provisioner and writing to the concerns who there advertise this equipment.

### RAPID PICKLING OF MEATS.

A subscriber in the West asks for the following information:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give us a method for the rapid pickling of meats.

We do not quite understand exactly what you mean by "rapid" curing. Pumping with full strength pickle helps to shorten the time in curing, as also does rolling the tierces frequently. A certain length of time is necessary to cure meats, according to the weight of pieces, especially joint meats, which will "puff" in smoking if not fully cured. Let us hear further from you.

### CLEANING SHEEP OR LAMBS' FEET.

A subscriber in Iowa writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We slaughter several hundred head of sheep and lambs weekly. At present we are selling the feet at 25 cents per 100, f. o. b. How can we save the wool therefrom and trimmings from the pelts? Is there not a solution in which these could be soaked and the wool pulled or scraped off? Please send formula and directions, also, is there a market for sheep bladders, lungs and bile?

Cleaned sheep or lambs feet (these are the front feet, the hind feet being otherwise manipulated) are worth ten to twelve cents per set of two). The labor cost of cleaning, however, is quite an item. It varies according to handling, expert or otherwise. The feet ought to be worth more than 25c. per 100 feet tanked.

As to skin and wool on the feet and trimmings of the pelts, there should be left on the pelt skinning the feet to the hoof. Whoever buys your pelts takes these glue-stock clippings attached to the pelt, or should do so. It would not pay you to bother with bladders, lungs and bile.

### KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information. The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in cloth board, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

## STANDARD FOR A GENERATION SWENSON EVAPORATORS

have been put into every industry where evaporators are used. They have become so well and so favorably known that for most of these industries today the Swenson is standard. Repeat orders have followed one another until now half of our business is based upon previous business with the same concerns. At the same time, where required, we will design and construct evaporators of any type to suit special conditions.

We have become the largest manufacturers of evaporators in the United States because we have gone at the thing from the right standpoint. Our staff of engineers includes men whose experience ranges over all industries using evaporators, and whose training has been along thoroughly scientific lines. Every evaporator we build is designed to fulfill certain specific conditions. It is designed with the background of this wealth of experience, and is based upon correct principles. Only

under such conditions could the business have been built up to our present dimensions.

The reason the big packers come back to us for more and more evaporators for tank water is because they have thoroughly tested out our product and found it satisfactory. The man whose plant is smaller does not always have opportunity to make these tests, but he can safely rely upon the example of the men of widest experience.

# SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO



## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and  
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'  
Association

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### TREND OF THE RATE CASES

The Interstate Commerce Commission announced on Wednesday of this week at Washington that it had extended its proposed investigation of Western freight rates on meats and packinghouse products to cover the entire country. This was in line with the announcement made last fall that the whole question would be thoroughly and systematically investigated.

Attempts of the railroads to enforce freight rate increases on livestock, fresh meats and packinghouse products have covered several years past, and have been taken up in sections. There was an Eastern case and a Western case, and other detached litigations before the commission.

Decision was reached in some instances favorable to shippers and against the proposed increase in rates. In the latest case,

known as the Western, the commission decided that it would reopen the whole matter and go into an exhaustive study of the entire proposition of rates, regulations and practices governing the transportation of fresh meats, livestock and packinghouse products.

This action and the tenor of recent rulings by the commission have indicated a trend in favor of the railroads and their attempt to make shippers pay more for the carriage of their products. The railroad propaganda for the right to increase rates has been carried on steadily and skilfully for several years, in the effort to influence public sentiment, and through it the authorities, both judicial and legislative.

Whether it has succeeded so far as to induce a reversal of opinion in the Interstate Commerce Commission will be shown by the result of this latest investigation. If it does, it will be a triumph for systematic and intelligent publicity work as a means of turning the public mind from condemnation to sympathy.

A few years back no interest outside the meat packing industry was more generally abused than the railroads. If they succeed in winning public sympathy by a campaign of publicity it will be a lesson which meat packers may well take to heart.

### GARBAGE TANKAGE YIELDS

A survey of the nation's resources in fertilizer materials has drawn attention to the large supply of these to be found in the accumulation of garbage in cities. This waste material contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, which are recognized as essential to the production of large crops. Valuable as these elements are to the farms of the country, the garbage in which they are found is a source of trouble and expense to the cities. It seems, therefore, that this garbage can be disposed of most advantageously by returning it to the soil in the form of fertilizer.

In cities of 100,000 people or more the reduction of garbage by methods which furnish a residue fit for fertilizer use has proved to be a profitable municipal enterprise, and in smaller communities it might well be self-sustaining. Numerous analyses of raw garbage show that, on the average, grease constitutes 3.5 per cent.; and of the fertilizer ingredients potash, 0.3 per cent.; bone phosphate, 1 per cent.; and nitrogen in the form of ammonia, 1 per cent. On this basis the value of a ton of raw garbage is about \$5, the grease being worth \$3 and the fertilizer ingredients about \$2.

Since the grease is of more value than the fertilizer, the reduction process is primarily designed to recover the grease. There are three principal methods of doing this. The

garbage is cooked and steamed and then pressed dry and degreased in gasoline. Or, the garbage is dried directly in rotary hot air kilns and then degreased in gasoline; or it is dried and degreased in one operation.

As raw garbage contains 70 per cent. water and 3.5 per cent. grease, the yield of the tankage should be about 25 per cent. Thus, four tons of raw garbage should be made to yield one ton of dried tankage and \$12 worth of grease. In the retail market the dried tankage sells for about \$10 a ton and at wholesale for \$7.50. There has been no great fluctuation in these prices for some time. In actual practice, however, the percentage of tankage obtained is not usually 25 per cent.

If all of the 199 cities in the United States which have a population of 30,000 or over should adopt this method of garbage disposal, the total yield should be from 637,500 tons to 937,500 tons of fertilizer per year. This would be worth from \$4,780,000 to \$7,000,000. Additional fertilizer material could also be obtained in the cities from dead animals, street sweepings and stable manure. This subject, specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture believe, merits careful consideration, because it will be of advantage both to the American farmer and to the cities from which he obtains his fertilizer.

### FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION

Official reports of the federal meat inspection service for December, just made public, indicate the volume of meat trade in the United States which is federally inspected. The reports show that for the calendar year 1915 the federal service inspected, after slaughter, 7,153,395 cattle, 38,381,228 hogs, 1,818,702 calves and 12,211,765 sheep and lambs. Goats numbering 153,346 were slaughtered under federal inspection. Slaughters under government inspection in 1914 compared as follows: Cattle, 6,756,737; calves, 1,696,962; hogs, 35,531,840; sheep and lambs, 14,229,343; goats, 175,906.

The government reports that the slaughter of swine in December, 1915, was over 450,000 greater than in any previous month since the inauguration of federal meat inspection. The previous high record was 4,961,421 in January, 1908.

These figures for the year do not represent the total slaughter in the country, of course. A considerable proportion of killing for local consumption is not under government supervision, nor is the killing done on farms. But government inspection covers practically all city slaughtering and all interstate trade. It is the only system of food inspection worthy the name, and is a credit to the enforcing authority and to the trade which has cooperated so heartily to secure such results, even at the cost of much hardship and annoyance.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

A cheese factory may be established by M. E. Chattin, Winchester, Tenn.

The plant of the Monroe Cotton Oil Company, Monroe, La., has been damaged by fire.

The seedhouse of the Americus Oil Company at Leslie, Ga., has been destroyed by fire.

Two seedhouses of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Leslie, Ga., have been destroyed by fire.

Fire damaged the Penn glue factory, 245 North Front street, Philadelphia, Pa., to the extent of \$300.

The Nuckolls Packing Company, of Pueblo, Colo., is considering the erection of a plant at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Improvements will be made to the fertilizer factory of Griffith & Boyd Company, 5 South Gay street, Baltimore, Md.

Machinery for the manufacture of peanut products will be installed by the Pittsburg Cotton Oil Company, Pittsburg, Texas.

The plant of the Olds Soap & Chemical Company, 540 West McCarty street, Indianapolis, Ind., has been destroyed by fire.

Peter Schramm, chairman of the Board of Commissioners, Taylor, Texas, contemplates the erection of an abattoir to cost \$15,000.

The Hanover Company, Boston, Mass., meats, farm and dairy products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Plans are being prepared for the Virginia Hide & Fur Company, Money Point, Va., for the erection of a fertilizer factory, first building to cost \$30,000.

A new storage building to cost \$125,000 will be erected by the Western Meat Company in South San Francisco, Cal. The building will be three stories high and of concrete.

The Whale Cove Trading Corporation, Nova Scotia, has been incorporated under the laws of the state of Massachusetts, to deal in fertilizers, with a capital stock of \$500,000.

The establishment of a packing plant at Lake City, Fla., with a daily capacity of 300 hogs and 30 cattle, estimated to cost \$150,000, is interesting John Greer, of Moultrie, Ga.

Fire said to have been caused by a dust explosion almost destroyed the fertilizer plant of the International Agricultural Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y. The loss is estimated at \$550,000.

The Pioneer Peanut Milling Company, Midland City, Ala., to manufacture peanut oil, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by J. T. York, W. D. Mixson, J. L. Kelley and others.

Smithfield's Pure Food Company, Inc., Clarkson, N. Y., to preserve vegetables, meats, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are: W. A. Smith, Brockport; R. J. Whiting, 1239 Culver Road; H. E. Miller, 566 Hazelwood Terrace, Rochester, N. Y.

The Sani-Ware Company, Inc., Buffalo,

N. Y., to manufacture cleansing soap, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are W. R. Burns, 361 Fourteenth street; C. E. Cherry, 1559 Jefferson street, and E. C. Koester, 103 Northland avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Adirondack Leather Company, Inc., New Hartford, N. Y., to manufacture leather, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000. The incorporators are: J. C. Taylor, Paterson, N. J.; J. Tramutalo, 35 Oak street, New York, N. Y., and W. H. Griffin, Mahwah, N. J.

### PACKERS SUE ON LIGHTERAGE COST.

Swift & Company have brought suit for reparation for \$10,000 before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., and allied with it the Boston & Maine, the Boston & Albany and the Maine Central.

It is alleged that the defendant line and its allies carry products of the complainant from New York harbor to points in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine; that prior to September, 1914, the defendants complied with the requirement to handle carload freight delivered directly to or received directly from car floats, barges or lighters of the carriers in New York harbor, and to be loaded or unloaded by the carriers subject to New York lighterage and terminal regulations.

From that date, it is alleged, the carriers began to enforce a new rule that the complainant company must pay the expense of this handling in New York harbor. This has cost Swift & Company \$2 per carload, or \$10,000 in all, it is alleged, and reparation for this amount is asked on the ground that the new schedule is unreasonable, unjust and in violation of the act to regulate commerce.

### BORLAND HEARING AGAIN PUT OFF.

The Borland resolution calling on the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the entire packinghouse industry has again been put off. The new date for the hearings before the Carlin sub-committee of the judiciary committee of the house was fixed at March 15, but when that day rolled around all anxious inquirers were informed that the hearing had again been postponed to April 3. "To get more time to go into the matter thoroughly," was the reason given by Representative Borland's office in answer to questions of newspaper men.

Mr. Borland's plans to lengthen the working day of all federal employees in Washington by an extra hour, and to cut the force 10 per cent., or about 4,000 men and women, were defeated in the House by large majorities last Monday and Tuesday.

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer.

### FEBRUARY OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of February, 1916, was 8,411,935 lbs. uncolored and 217,800 lbs. colored, a total of 8,629,735 lbs. This was half a million pounds more than the preceding month. Compared to a year ago it was about three-quarters of a million pounds less. The falling off compared to a year ago is due to the enormous butter production.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
February, 1915.....	9,346,918
March .....	9,654,831
April .....	7,831,205
May .....	7,576,414
June .....	6,686,267
July .....	6,170,701
August .....	6,379,572
September .....	6,862,642
October .....	8,417,380
November .....	8,025,175
December .....	8,914,978
January, 1916 .....	8,132,537
February .....	8,629,735

### AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Chairman Lever, of the House Committee on Agriculture, has reported the Agricultural Appropriation bill to the House, carrying appropriations aggregating \$24,500,000. The principal items of increase are: Co-operative farm demonstration work outside the cotton belt, \$100,000; investigation by the Bureau of Chemistry of raw materials produced in the United States suitable for use in the manufacture of dyestuffs, \$50,000; eradication of Southern cattle tick, \$195,000; eradication of citrus fruit canker, \$250,000; eradication of white pine blister rust, \$30,000; for news service by telegraph and mail by Office of Markets on supply, distribution, prices, etc., of fruits and vegetables, \$136,000; for co-operation with the States in disseminating information regarding the marketing of farm products through investigational, demonstrational or extension methods, \$20,000.

### PROPOSALS.

#### PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., February 23, 1916. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope: "Proposal for Groceries," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Sixteenth and Canal Streets, Chicago, Ill.," will be received until 2 o'clock, p. m., of Tuesday, April 4, 1916, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with groceries, glassware, agricultural implements, wagons, school supplies, desks, etc. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., and the U. S. Indian Warehouses at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids or any part of any bid.

CATO SELLS, Commissioner.

**PACKERS** who buy our **SPECIAL HAM PAPER** for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the **GREATEST VALUE** the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

**Hartford City Paper Company**

**Hartford City, Indiana**

# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

### New High Records—Trading Active—Distribution Large—Hog Movement Lighter—Packing Moderate—Exports Good.

The movement of hog product values during the past week was strongly upward, with new high levels both for the month and the season in all deliveries, followed by some reaction from the extreme figures. The advance in the market appeared to be on the continuation of the persistent demand for cash product and belief that the conditions would make for a considerably higher level of values owing to the persistent demand, particularly for export, and the falling off in the marketing of hogs by the country. Country sentiment appeared to have been influenced by the strong conditions in the contract market, the decreasing stocks of product and packing operations showing quite an important decrease.

The advance in values from the low point of the season has been about \$7 on pork, nearly 3c. a pound on lard, and a corresponding amount for ribs. This advance in values has been very persistent, and the demand for product has kept up, with good buying from day to day. There has been a wide interest in the speculative trade, and transactions for forward delivery have been on a very large scale. The movement of the market for the season since trading began in the different deliveries, and this month, with the final prices of Thursday, follow:

	Season.		March.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Pork, May.....	\$23.40	\$16.20	\$23.40	\$20.60
Pork, July.....	23.20	18.45	23.20	20.67½
Lard, May.....	11.37½	8.87½	11.57½	10.42½
Lard, July.....	11.62½	10.17½	11.62½	10.65
Ribs, May.....	12.45	8.95	12.45	11.50
Ribs, July.....	12.65	10.97½	12.65	11.65

The slaughter of hogs during the past week was reported at 501,000, compared with 652,000 the preceding week, and 620,000 last year. Cattle slaughters were 126,000, sheep 186,000, and calves 28,000. The total packing of hogs for the summer season since March 1 has been 1,121,000, against 1,279,000 last year. The price of hogs has been very firm and at one time showed an advance of about ½c. a pound compared with the preceding week. Quotations are about 3c. a pound higher than last year, and 2c. a pound higher than two years ago. This makes the basis for a rather interesting comparison with product values. The lard market for the May delivery is about the same as last year, while hogs are 3c. higher. Ribs are about 2c. a pound higher, and pork \$5.50 per barrel higher. The fact that lard does not improve as much as other product is very unusual considering the conditions which prevail in other fats. The great advance in cottonseed oil this season compared with last is so pronounced, that the conditions are extraordinary in this respect. Cottonseed oil is now about 3¼c. a pound over last year. Peanut oil is about 75 per cent. higher than last year, coconut oil and palm oils are very much over last year, and the price of copra is almost 75 per cent. higher than a year ago. Tallow is 2¼c. a

pound over, and the price of lard is only about the same as last year.

The mid-month statement of product stocks at Chicago showed a small decrease in pork compared with the previous month. There was an increase of 5,000,000 lbs. of new lard and a decrease of 5,000,000 lbs. of old lard. Compared with last year, the stock of pork is only about one-third as large and the stock of ribs is 15,000,000 lbs. less than a year ago, but the stock of lard is 81,000,000 lbs. against 27,000,000 last year. The comparisons for the stocks for the first half month this year compared with the first half month a year ago follow:

	1916.	
	March 15.	Feb. 29.
Pork, new bbls.....	11,940	12,834
Pork, old, bbls.....	11,971	12,341
Lard, new, lbs.....	69,593,340	64,534,575
Lard, old, lbs.....	11,712,700	16,298,340
Short ribs, lbs.....	23,473,325	22,693,394

	1915.	
	March 15.	Feb. 28.
Pork, new, bbls.....	55,829	53,760
Pork, old, bbls.....	10,755	9,822
Lard, new, lbs.....	26,827,850	24,690,050
Lard, old, lbs.....	.....	.....
Short ribs, lbs.....	38,398,586	36,263,816

As regards to the price for hogs and for product the quotations for feed stuffs are quite interesting. Corn is about 3c. a bushel higher than last year, while oats are 15c. a bushel less than last year. The price for mill feed is \$2 to \$4 a ton less than last year, and quotations for corn meal are slightly higher on some grades, and slightly lower on others. Such quotations indicate that the profits in feeding operations this year are considerably in excess of last year.

**LARD.**—The market is very firm. Values have hardened with the West reacting a little the past few days. Stocks here are not heavy and prices have followed the Western contract market. City steam, 10½@11c., nom.; Middle West, \$11@11.10, nom.; Western, \$11.20@11.25; refined Continent, \$12.10, nom.; South American, \$12, nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$13.25; compound, \$11½@11½c.

**PORK.**—The market has advanced with the West. The local situation is rather irregular, with prices showing a wide range. Mess is quoted at \$23.50@24, nom.; clear, \$22@25, nom.; family, \$23@25.

**BEEF.**—The market is very steady on small supplies. Demand is very steady. Family, \$18.50@19.50, nom.; mess, \$17@17.50, nom.; packet, \$17.50@18.50, nom.; extra India mess, \$29@30.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to March 15, 1916:

**BACON.**—Barbados, 12 lbs.; Bermuda, 5,944 lbs.; Brazil, 4,730 lbs.; British Guiana, 12 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,888 lbs.; Colombia, 119 lbs.; Costa Rica, 237 lbs.; Cuba, 204,694 lbs.; England, 4,574,567 lbs.; France, 1,180,314 lbs.; French West Indies, 49 lbs.; Gibraltar, 37,500 lbs.; Italy, 103,727 lbs.; Jamaica, 6,757 lbs.; Nicaragua, 8 lbs.; Norway, 38,572 lbs.; Panama, 22,146 lbs.; Peru, 626 lbs.; Scotland, 402,446 lbs.; Switzerland, 38,702 lbs.; Venezuela, 48 lbs.

**HAMS AND SHOULDERS.**—Barbados, 713 lbs.; Bermuda, 11,611 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,204 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,194 lbs.; Colombia, 1,071 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,952 lbs.; Cuba, 116,673 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 416 lbs.; Ecuador, 200 lbs.; England, 2,858,995

lbs.; France, 62,700 lbs.; French West Indies, 4,485 lbs.; Haiti, 3,780 lbs.; Italy, 22 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,368 lbs.; Mexico, 2,783 lbs.; Nicaragua, 229 lbs.; Panama, 17,355 lbs.; Peru, 1,500 lbs.; San Domingo, 8,612 lbs.; Scotland, 165,447 lbs.; Venezuela, 7,139 lbs.

**LARD.**—Australia, 600 lbs.; Barbados, 4,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 90 lbs.; Brazil, 5,600 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,597 lbs.; British South Africa, 4,300 lbs.; British West Indies, 500 lbs.; British West Indies, 946 lbs.; Chile, 25,183 lbs.; Colombia, 50,358 lbs.; Costa Rica, 11,168 lbs.; Cuba, 34,068 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 475 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 25 lbs.; England, 3,945,271 lbs.; France, 2,736,139 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,300 lbs.; Haiti, 28,913 lbs.; Italy, 258,145 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,004 lbs.; Mexico, 41,994 lbs.; New Zealand, 2,332 lbs.; Panama, 5,187 lbs.; Peru, 7,500 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 5,000 lbs.; Salvador, 6,400 lbs.; San Domingo, 74,802 lbs.; Scotland, 31,566 lbs.; Spain, 7,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 54,658 lbs.

**LARD COMPOUND.**—Barbados, 600 lbs.; Bermuda, 4,219 lbs.; British Guiana, 6,650 lbs.; British South Africa, 72 lbs.; British West Indies, 10,013 lbs.; Costa Rica, 200 lbs.; Cuba, 300,917 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,655 lbs.; England, 378,339 lbs.; France, 30,800 lbs.; Haiti, 6,900 lbs.; Jamaica, 12,250 lbs.; Mexico, 18,374 lbs.; New Zealand, 15,918 lbs.; Norway, 2,750 lbs.; Panama, 29,220 lbs.; San Domingo, 200 lbs.; Scotland, 272,172 lbs.

**LARD OIL.**—Danish West Indies, 15 gals.; Italy, 5,039 gals.; Mexico, 700 gals.; New Zealand, 96 gals.

**FRESH PORK.**—Bermuda, 8,223 lbs.; British West Indies, 122 lbs.; England, 202,224 lbs.; Norway, 22,400 lbs.; Panama, 6,950 lbs.

**PICKLED PORK.**—Barbados, 11,800 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,251 lbs.; British Guiana, 43,000 lbs.; British Honduras, 2,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 15,650 lbs.; Chile, 7,183 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,000 lbs.; Cuba, 17,625 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,400 lbs.; England, 341,577 lbs.; France, 94,535 lbs.; French West Indies, 5,500 lbs.; Haiti, 24,714 lbs.; Italy, 4,699 lbs.; Jamaica, 37,515 lbs.; San Domingo, 19,160 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,500 lbs.

**CANNED PORK.**—England, 88,400 lbs.; France, 30,688 lbs.; Jamaica, 210 lbs.; Scotland, 9,160 lbs.

**SAUSAGE.**—Bermuda, 2,278 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,378 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,291 lbs.; Colombia, 500 lbs.; Costa Rica, 100 lbs.; Cuba, 9,727 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 8 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 50 lbs.; England, 74,976 lbs.; France, 362,888 lbs.; French West Indies, 299 lbs.; Gibraltar, 2,750 lbs.; Haiti, 264 lbs.; Italy, 2,750 lbs.; Jamaica, 265 lbs.; Mexico, 134 lbs.; New Zealand, 525 lbs.; Panama, 11,305 lbs.; San Domingo, 11,443 lbs.; Venezuela, 147 lbs.

### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to March 15, 1916:

**CATTLE.**—Bermuda, 42 hd.  
**BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.**—Bermuda, 721 lbs.; Brazil, 400 lbs.; British Guiana, 4,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 29,800 lbs.; British West Indies, 5,292 lbs.; Chile, 5,800 lbs.; Colombia, 200 lbs.; Cuba, 1,340 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 200 lbs.; England, 234,248 lbs.; French West Indies, 7,600 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,000 lbs.; Haiti, 2,256 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,614 lbs.; Panama, 8,300 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,430 lbs.; Scotland, 69,454 lbs.

**FRESH MEATS.**—Bermuda, 27,463 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,852 lbs.; England, 38,933 lbs.; Italy, 7,656,070 lbs.; Panama, 70,050 lbs.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Barbados, 7,400 lbs.; Bermuda, 480 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,125 lbs.; Colombia, 2,650 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,721 lbs.; Cuba, 2,417



lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,900 lbs.; French West Indies, 100 lbs.; Haiti, 600 lbs.; Jamaica, 13,700 lbs.; Panama, 7,770 lbs.; San Domingo, 7,300 lbs.

**OLEO OIL.**—Bermuda, 3,830 lbs.; Chile, 5,799 lbs.; Cuba, 5,768 lbs.; England, 1,066,839 lbs.; Gibraltar, 9,530 lbs.; Haiti, 1,000 lbs.; Italy, 2,754 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,000 lbs.; Nicaragua, 870 lbs.; Norway, 226,796 lbs.; San Domingo, 800 lbs.

**OLEINE.**—Italy, 77,165 lbs.

**STEARINE.**—Chile, 5,575 lbs.; Cuba, 60,438 lbs.; Ecuador, 6,229 lbs.; French West Indies, 480 lbs.; Guatemala, 7,000 lbs.; Italy, 11,017 lbs.; Mexico, 4,000 lbs.; Peru, 6,710 lbs.; Salvador, 13,200 lbs.; Scotland, 33,600 lbs.; Venezuela, 22,275 lbs.

**OLEO STOCK.**—France, 11,688 lbs.

**OTHER ANIMAL OILS.**—Dutch West Indies, 22 gals.; Haiti, 5 gals.; Mexico, 962 gals.; Newfoundland, 258 gals.; San Domingo, 39 gals.

**TALLOW.**—Bolivia, 10,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 25 lbs.; England, 73,920 lbs.; Italy, 107,817 lbs.; Netherlands, 300 lbs.; San Domingo, 28,340 lbs.; Scotland, 30,539 lbs.; Venezuela, 53,163 lbs.

**CANNED MEATS (Value).**—Argentina, \$1,313; Australia, \$929; Bermuda, \$42; Brazil, \$99; British South Africa, \$2,885; British West Africa, \$4; British West Indies, \$164; Chile, \$142; China, \$43; Colombia, \$483; Cuba, \$171; Dutch Guiana, \$175; Dutch West Indies, \$27; England, \$43,658; France, \$6,173; French West Indies, \$13; Guatemala, \$49; Haiti, \$4; Italy, \$1,615; Jamaica, \$266; Mexico, \$84; Panama, \$401; Salvador, \$131; San Domingo, \$60; Scotland, \$3,630; Venezuela, \$158.

**OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS.**—Barbados, \$303; Bermuda, \$726; Brazil, \$32; British Guiana, \$976; British Honduras, \$33; British West Africa, \$1,106; British West Indies, \$1,199; Colombia, \$99; Costa Rica, \$143; Cuba, \$754; Danish West Indies, \$37; Dutch West Indies, \$63; England, \$41,829; France, \$6,619; French West Indies, \$1,960; Gibraltar, \$2,171; Haiti, \$200; Italy, \$12; Jamaica, \$1,084; Mexico, \$65; New Zealand, \$115; Panama, \$6,828; Peru, \$74; San Domingo, \$624; Scotland, \$665; Venezuela, \$62.

#### EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to March 15, 1916:

**BUTTER.**—Bermuda, 7,217 lbs.; Brazil, 423 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,105 lbs.; Colombia, 396 lbs.; Costa Rica, 300 lbs.; Cuba, 826 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 325 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 490 lbs.; French West Indies, 15,080 lbs.; Haiti, 12,534 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,201 lbs.; Mexico, 3,584 lbs.; Panama, 28,388 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,753 lbs.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, March 9, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Bacon		Tallow		Beef		Pork		Lard	
	Cake.	Cottonseed	Butter.	Hams.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Tcs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.
Cedric, Liverpool				2420			100	120	800			
Headley, London				239							1500	
Korea, London				1148							1200	
Hindoo, Hull				731				110	500	6607		
Chicago City, Bristol				721					70	4725		
California, Glasgow				797			108		255	400		
Raeburn, Manchester			2308	442					400			
Appenine, Cardiff							459	495	1500			
Kerklee, Leith			109	60								
Loch Tay, Rotterdam		1000		20					734	550		
Noorderdyk, Rotterdam	6796	2000							500			
Erbergen, Rotterdam	11629											
Frederick VIII, Copenhagen	7640											
Tula, Copenhagen	2200									1900		
Kentucky, Copenhagen	4045	1000										
Adour, Havre									200			
Athos, Havre				70					350	500		
Saint Andre, Bordeaux				50					25	738		
Rochambeau, Bordeaux				172					250	719		
Roma, Lisbon							38					
Canopic, Mediterranean				310					30	882		
Napoli, Mediterranean							89					
Total	32310	6408		7180		89	705	725	4114	21221		

**EGGS.**—Bermuda, 2,291 dz.; Panama, 43,600 dz.; Philippine Islands, 750 dz.; Venezuela, 900 dz.

**CHEESE.**—Bermuda, 1,144 lbs.; Brazil, 387 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,253 lbs.; Colombia, 458 lbs.; Costa Rica, 394 lbs.; Cuba, 15,414 lbs.; Denmark, 10 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 160 lbs.; Ecuador, 100 lbs.; England, 476,584 lbs.; French West Indies, 647 lbs.; Guatemala, 298 lbs.; Haiti, 1,120 lbs.; Honduras, 56 lbs.; Jamaica, 8,480 lbs.; Mexico, 4,177 lbs.; Newfoundland, 8 lbs.; Panama, 5,737 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,155 lbs.; Scotland, 100,180 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,168 lbs.; Venezuela, 437 lbs.

#### IS TARIFF COMMISSION IN SIGHT?

(Continued from page 16.)

##### Special Need of Commission Just Now.

In a statement which followed the introduction of the bill, Representative Rainey said:

"The creation of a commission at this time is to meet a pressing emergency. An intelligent revision of tariff rates, if revision is necessary to meet changing conditions, is of the greatest value in meeting the present economic crisis in our history. Collection of data, by a non-partisan tariff commission is a matter of the utmost importance and its labors will demonstrate what changes are necessary in our present tariff law, or they may demonstrate that our present law is sufficient. Congress needs reliable information."

At the annual meeting of the National Chamber some interesting and suggestive discussion followed the presentation on February 8 of the report of the Committee on Tariff Commission by its chairman, Mr. Daniel P. Morse of New York.

The debate centered around the question whether or not such a tariff commission should have powers of recommendation to Congress, or should confine its labors strictly to the investigation of facts and reporting thereon. Several members of the Chamber's committee, including Mr. William H. Stevenson, of Pittsburgh, as well as Mr. G. A. Hollister, of Rochester, N. Y., a director of the Chamber, insisted that it would be unwise to ask Congress to permit the commission to have "recommendatory powers," since such would be regarded as usurping Congressional prerogatives. Purely an information bureau, said Mr. Stevenson, is all we can expect to get from Congress just now.

Mr. William H. Childs, of New York, declared that the Tariff Commission League, "which has been going into this matter very thoroughly throughout the country, has reached exactly the same conclusion as this committee." Mr. T. J. Gillespie, of Pittsburgh, stated it as his belief that "if the commission proves a success in getting information, Congress may be willing after a while to ask it for recommendations."

Mr. J. D. Lowman, of Seattle, emphasized the necessity for such a tariff body as is contemplated, presenting to the public as well as to Congress, "specific conclusions as to what the results of their investigations are" so as to provide some central points about which public sentiment can be gathered.

Mr. J. E. Bennet, of New York, inquired whether in the opinion of the Chamber's committee or its chairman the organization of a tariff commission at this time would delay the adoption of a protective tariff. Chairman Morse replied that whatever his personal opinion might be as chairman of the committee he had no right to express an opinion. He and the committee are seeking a tariff commission.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending March 11, 1916, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '15, to Mar. 11, 1916.
	Week ending Mar. 11, 1916.	Week ending Mar. 12, 1915.	
United Kingdom...	707	40	5,573
Continent .....	175	175	1,519
So. & Cen. Am. ...	291	180	9,365
West Indies ....	1,660	1,215	23,484
Br. No. Am. Col. ...	54	151	8,709
Other countries...	145	.....	582
Total .....	2,857	1,761	49,532

To—	MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '15, to Mar. 11, 1916.
	Week ending Mar. 11, 1916.	Week ending Mar. 12, 1915.	
United Kingdom...	10,438,225	9,664,975	231,330,572
Continent .....	393,075	6,357,950	73,555,447
So. & Cen. Am. ...	53,639	47,000	1,532,371
West Indies ....	216,518	90,325	4,039,415
Br. No. Am. Col. ...	.....	.....	219,070
Other countries...	1,812	.....	382,794
Total .....	11,103,269	16,160,250	311,059,669

To—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '15, to Mar. 11, 1916.
	Week ending Mar. 11, 1916.	Week ending Mar. 12, 1915.	
United Kingdom...	4,628,810	3,738,046	97,763,348
Continent .....	11,942,507	11,474,390	72,309,695
So. & Cen. Am. ...	890,107	568,700	16,909,381
West Indies ....	1,468,007	740,092	10,266,685
Br. No. Am. Col. ...	9,500	.....	424,882
Other countries...	17,190	.....	862,247
Total .....	18,926,121	16,521,738	198,536,238

#### RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	1,031	2,289,469	13,366,171
Boston .....	144	1,842,750	1,758,950
Philadelphia .....	12	.....	56,000
Baltimore .....	.....	232,050	.....
New Orleans .....	1,670	.....	2,088,000
St. John, N. B. ...	.....	4,138,000	1,616,000
Portland, Me. ....	.....	2,601,000	101,000
Total .....	2,657	11,163,269	18,926,121
Previous week ...	1,941	11,159,903	9,020,838
Two weeks ago...	1,690	21,346,633	14,149,629
Cor. week last y'r	1,761	18,160,250	16,521,738

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

Pork, lbs.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Mar. 11, '16.		Same time last year.	Changes.
	Inc.	Dec.		
Pork, lbs. ....	9,906,400	7,273,000	Inc.	2,633,400
Meats, lbs. ....	311,059,669	208,050,050	Inc.	103,009,619
Lard, lbs. ....	198,536,238	242,377,872	Dec.	43,841,634

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces .....	\$1.25	\$1.50	200c.	225c.
Pork, barrels .....	1.25	1.50	200c.	225c.
Bacon .....	1.25	1.50	200c.	225c.
Canned meats .....	1.25	1.50	200c.	225c.
Lard, tierces .....	1.25	1.50	200c.	225c.
Tallow .....	1.25	1.50	200c.	225c.
Cottonseed oil .....	7.00	7.00	200c.	225c.
Oil Cake .....	1.25	1.00	140c.	140c.
Butter .....	1.50	2.00	225c.	250c.

No rates to Hamburg.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The undertone in the local tallow market is still regarded as strong, although confidence was shaken the past week by the declines in some of the allied markets. A rather sharp break in lard and a reaction in cotton oil were alluded to. However, it is well realized that tallow, even at prevailing levels, is considerably under cotton oil, so that fluctuations in the oil list are not as important as was the case a few months.

Well informed authorities in the tallow trade are still of the belief that special tallow will advance close to about  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. before May. Such opinions are based largely on the knowledge that tallow distributors are well sold up, and that the prospective demand for tallow is large.

There is no export business claimed here, although occasional inquiries are still received. Apparently there would be business but for the freight situation. At the last London auction sale 674 casks were offered, and 670 were sold at prices generally 6d. to 1s. advance over those of the previous week.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. nom. and city specials at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid loose.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market is steadier at  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. Some improvement in the export call has been noted. The setback in lard checked the buying of the compound lard trade.

**OLEO OIL.**—Prices continue nominally firm. Extras are quoted at  $13@13\frac{1}{4}$ c. and No. 2 at 10c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The situation is more acute. Demand is of fair volume while supplies are small and it is practically impossible to get any volume of stuff from abroad. Shipments are held up and purchases made some time ago cannot be obtained. Cochin,  $18@19$ c. in pipes; arrivals, —; Ceylon,  $16@17$ c.

**PALM OIL.**—The market is very firm with values still further advanced. Demand is very steady, while with small supplies and the difficulties of getting shipments, values are easily advanced. Price: red, spot, 16c.; to arrive, —; Lagos, spot, 18c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, nom.; shipments, —.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Prices are very firmly held with light trade. For 20 cold test,  $98@99$ c.; 30 do.,  $95@97$ c.; water white,  $85@86$ c.

**CORN OIL.**—The market is nominally firm with very little oil available. Prices quoted at  $\$10\frac{1}{2}$  nom.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—Prices show further advance with light trade. Supplies are limited and firmly held. Spot is quoted at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**GREASES.**—The market is unchanged in price with the tone very firm on all grades. Yellow,  $8\frac{3}{4}@9$ c. nom.; bone,  $8\frac{3}{4}@9$ c., nom.

### FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 10,077 quarters, compared to nothing last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled 83,321 carcasses, compared to nothing last week. Arrivals included 5,267 packages of beef cuts, pieces and offal, all from South America.

### ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to March 17, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 82,115 quarters; to the Continent, 47,461 quarters; to the United States, 9,941 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 79,434 quarters; to the Continent, 39,760 quarters; to the United States, nothing.

### IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending March 11, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to — pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being — cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled — pounds and averaged — cents per pound.

### NEW MEAT PLANTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

No less than eleven new freezing works are either contemplated or actually in course of erection in New Zealand. Of these, nine are in the North Island and two in the South Island. Six of these works are expected to be ready for operations this coming season. So far as storage capacity is concerned there will be accommodation for approximately 900,000 additional carcasses at existing freezing works. The new works should provide storage for some 900,000 carcasses.—Australian Meat Trades Journal.

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 16.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green,  $8@10$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $10@12$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $12@14$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $14@16$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $18@20$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled,  $8@10$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $10@12$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $12@14$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $14@16$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $18@20$  lbs. ave.,  $16\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Skinned Hams.—Green,  $14@16$  lbs. ave.,  $17\frac{1}{4}$ c.;  $16@18$  lbs. ave.,  $17\frac{1}{4}$ c.;  $18@20$  lbs. ave.,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ c.;  $22@24$  lbs. ave.,  $16\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled,  $14@16$  lbs. ave.,  $16\frac{1}{4}$ c.;  $16@18$  lbs. ave.,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $18@20$  lbs. ave.,  $16\frac{1}{4}$ c.;  $22@24$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Picnic Hams.—Green,  $5@6$  lbs. ave.,  $11\frac{1}{4}$ c.;  $6@8$  lbs. ave.,  $11\frac{1}{4}$ c.;  $8@10$  lbs. ave.,  $10\frac{3}{4}$ c.;  $10@12$  lbs. ave.,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled,  $5@6$  lbs. ave.,  $10\frac{3}{4}$ c.;  $6@8$  lbs. ave.,  $10\frac{3}{4}$ c.;  $8@10$  lbs. ave.,  $10\frac{1}{4}$ c.;  $10@12$  lbs. ave.,  $10$ c.

Clear Bellies: Green,  $6@8$  lbs. ave.,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $8@10$  lbs. ave.,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $10@12$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $12@14$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $14@16$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled,  $6@8$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $8@10$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $10@12$  lbs. ave.,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $12@14$  lbs. ave.,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $14@16$  lbs. ave.,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ c.

### PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, March 16.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins,  $18@19$ c.; green hams,  $8@10$  lbs. ave.,  $17$ c.;  $10@12$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $12@14$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $18@20$  lbs. ave.,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ c.; green clear bellies,  $6@10$  lbs. ave.,  $16$ c.;  $10@12$  lbs. ave.,  $16$ c.;  $12@14$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.; green rib bellies,  $10@12$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $12@14$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.; S. P. clear bellies,  $6@10$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $10@12$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $12@14$  lbs. ave.,  $15$ c.; S. P. rib bellies,  $10@12$  lbs. ave.,  $15$ c.;  $12@14$  lbs. ave.,  $15$ c.; S. P. hams,  $8@10$  lbs. ave.,  $16$ c.;  $10@12$  lbs. ave.,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $18@20$  lbs. ave.,  $18$ c.; city steam lard,  $11$ c.; city dressed hogs,  $13\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins,  $8@10$  lbs. ave.,  $17@17\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $10@12$  lbs. ave.,  $16@16\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $12@14$  lbs. ave.,  $15@15\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $14@16$  lbs. ave.,  $14@14\frac{1}{2}$ c.; skinned shoulders,  $12\frac{1}{2}@13$ c.; Boston butts,  $15@15\frac{1}{2}$ c.; boneless butts,  $16@16\frac{1}{2}$ c.; neck ribs,  $3@4$ c.; spareribs,  $10\frac{1}{2}@11$ c.; lean trimmings,  $12\frac{1}{2}@13\frac{1}{2}$ c.; regular trimmings,  $9\frac{1}{2}@10$ c.; kidneys,  $5$ c.; tails,  $6$ c.; livers,  $2$ c.; snouts,  $4@4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; pig tongues,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

# Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

## WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

## COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending March 16, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

	Week ending Mar. 16, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.
<b>From New York—</b>	<b>Bbls.</b>	<b>Bbls.</b>
Africa .....	—	3,926
Algiers, Algeria .....	—	1,310
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony...	—	24
Auckland, N. Z. ....	106	238
Australia .....	—	1,437
Barbados, W. I. ....	—	796
Barranquilla, Colombia ..	—	4
Bergen, Norway .....	750	3,450
Bermuda .....	—	452
Bordeaux, France .....	—	1,155
Brazil .....	156	1,539
Buenaventura, Colombia ..	—	29
Buenos Aires, A. R. ....	—	1,010
Caibarien, Cuba .....	—	14
Calcutta, India .....	—	5
Cape Haitien, Haiti .....	—	150
Cape Town, Africa .....	—	561
Cartagena, Colombia .....	—	7
Central America .....	—	371
Cette, France .....	—	900
Christiania, Norway .....	—	200
Colon, Panama .....	—	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia...	—	95
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	15,900
Cristobal, Panama .....	—	38
Cuba .....	159	1,587
Curacao, Leeward Islands..	—	14
Demerara, Br. Guiana.....	—	258
Genoa, Italy .....	—	9,613
Georgetown, Br. Guiana...	—	47
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	850
Guatemala, C. A. ....	—	3
Halifax, N. S. ....	—	30
Havana, Cuba .....	—	548
Havre, France .....	—	9,155
Hull, England .....	—	100
Kingston, W. I. ....	—	790
Kobe, Japan .....	—	143
La Guaira, Venezuela .....	—	5
La Pallice, France .....	—	60
Leith, Scotland .....	—	100
Liverpool, England .....	—	5,825
London, England .....	500	22,235
Lyttleton, N. Z. ....	—	15
Macoris, S. D. ....	—	47
Manchester, England .....	—	12,008
Marseilles, France .....	—	37,966
Matanzas, W. I. ....	—	126
Melbourne, Australia .....	—	85
Mexico .....	103	680
Monte Cristi, San Dom. ....	—	436
Montevideo, Uruguay .....	—	5,041
Naples, Italy .....	—	375
Nassau, Bahamas .....	—	2
Nipe, Cuba .....	—	57
Oran, Algeria .....	—	3,200
Para, Brazil .....	—	24
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana..	—	183
Pernambuco, Brazil .....	—	214
Piraeus, Greece .....	—	1,345
Port au Prince, W. I. ....	—	3
Port Barrios, C. A. ....	—	22
Port Limon, C. R. ....	—	145
Port Maria, W. I. ....	—	17
Port of Spain, W. I. ....	—	28
Progreso, Mexico .....	—	81
Puerto, Mexico .....	—	47
Puerto Plata, S. D. ....	—	89
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil .....	—	214
Rotterdam, Holland .....	4,000	57,577
St. Johns, N. F. ....	—	122
St. Thomas, W. I. ....	—	495
Sanchez, San Dom. ....	—	293
San Domingo, S. D. ....	—	1,018
Santiago, Cuba .....	—	429
Santos, Brazil .....	—	1,245
South American ports.....	273	18,669
Sydney, Australia .....	—	101
Tampico, Mexico .....	—	65
Trinidad, Island of .....	—	326
Valparaiso, Chile .....	—	1,170
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	293
West Indies .....	30	4,597
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6,077</b>	<b>237,070</b>

<b>From New Orleans—</b>		
Bocas del Toro, Panama...	—	100
Christiania, Norway .....	—	34,165
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	2,000
Frontera, Mexico .....	—	329
Genoa, Italy .....	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	1,188
Gothenberg, Sweden .....	—	14,750
Havana, Cuba .....	250	2,300
Havre, France .....	—	600
Liverpool, England .....	—	3,550
Manchester, England .....	—	250
Marseilles, France .....	—	2,399
Progreso, Mexico .....	—	306
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	3,000
Santiago, Cuba .....	—	100
Tampico, Mexico .....	—	200
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	932
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>66,194</b>

<b>From Galveston—</b>		
Havana, Cuba .....	—	515
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	1,659
<b>Total .....</b>	—	<b>2,174</b>

<b>From Baltimore—</b>		
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	872
Liverpool, England .....	—	108
<b>Total .....</b>	—	<b>980</b>

<b>From Philadelphia—</b>		
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	229
Liverpool, England .....	—	98
<b>Total .....</b>	—	<b>327</b>

<b>From Savannah—</b>		
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	3,580
<b>Total .....</b>	—	<b>3,580</b>

<b>From Norfolk and Newport News—</b>		
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	2,744
Liverpool, England .....	—	979
London, England .....	—	975
<b>Total .....</b>	—	<b>4,698</b>

<b>From Mobile—</b>		
Buenos Aires, A. R. ....	—	3,290
Rosario, A. R. ....	—	150
<b>Total .....</b>	—	<b>3,440</b>

<b>From Detroit—</b>		
Canada .....	—	32,982
<b>Total .....</b>	—	<b>32,982</b>

<b>From Buffalo—</b>		
Canada .....	—	732
<b>Total .....</b>	—	<b>732</b>

<b>From all other ports—</b>		
Mexico .....	—	3
<b>Total .....</b>	—	<b>3</b>

	Week ending Mar. 16, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.	Same period, 1914.
<b>Recapitulation—</b>	<b>Bbls.</b>	<b>Bbls.</b>	<b>Bbls.</b>
From New York .....	6,077	237,070	309,075
From New Orleans .....	250	66,194	53,332
From Galveston .....	—	2,174	3,401
From Baltimore .....	—	980	3,633
From Philadelphia .....	—	327	6,333
From Savannah .....	—	3,580	14,025
From Norfolk and Newport News .....	—	4,698	18,284
From Boston .....	—	2	12
From San Francisco .....	—	176	94
From Mobile .....	—	3,440	1,900
From Buffalo .....	—	732	4,664
From Detroit .....	—	32,982	24,317
From all other ports .....	—	3	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6,327</b>	<b>352,358</b>	<b>439,071</b>

There is a lot of talk about hard times and unemployment. But a good cotton oil mill man is always in demand, and can get a good job if he goes about it in the right way. Use page 48 of The National Provisioner, the recognized medium for this purpose.

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

## Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Mar. 16, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil, 70c. bid; apparently mills have small stocks remaining unsold. Meal in moderate demand at \$31 and hulls at \$12 per ton.

## Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 16, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil 70c.; some light trading. Meal, \$30.50@31. Hulls, \$12.50, Atlanta, loose.

## Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 16, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil strong at 70@70½c. Prime 7½ per cent. meal dull at \$27.50@28. Hulls firm at \$12@12.25, loose; \$14 sacked.

## New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., March 16, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 70@72c. asked for Texas; stocks light; quality doubtful. Prime meal, 8 per cent. barely steady at \$32; 7½ per cent. meal, 30c.; 7 per cent. meal, \$29, short ton, New Orleans. Loose hulls higher, \$12.50; sacked, \$14.50, New Orleans.

## WANT CONVENTION AT CHARLESTON.

Strong efforts are being made to secure the 1916 convention of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association for Charleston, S. C. The great success of the State convention held last year at the Isle of Palms, a Charleston seashore resort, has given impetus to this movement to name Charleston for the Interstate meeting. Ample hotel and convention facilities are promised and unlimited entertainment features are offered. The Charleston people guarantee to make the convention a great success if they secure it. Decision will be made by the Executive Committee of the association after a postal card vote of the members is completed.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 17.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda 6½c. per lb., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 5¾c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 6½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 4¼c. per lb.; tale, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 4@4¼c. per lb., basis 48 per cent.; sillex, \$15 @20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime, in casks, 10c. per lb. in bbls., 12c. per lb.

Prime palm oil, 16c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, in bbls., 18c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 18c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 15c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 96c. per gal.; green olive oil, 93c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 12@13c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 16c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 18@19c. per lb.; cottonseed oil 10¾@11c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 9¼@9½c. per lb.; prime city tallow, 8½c. per lb.; corn oil, 10½c. per pound.

House grease, 8¾@9c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10¾@11c. per lb.; brown grease, 7¾@8c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 8¾c. per lb.

Dynamite glycerine, 50c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 40c. per lb.; crude soap lye, glycerine, 36c. per lb.

# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Reaction Finally Takes Place—Moderate Speculative Liquidation—Actual Oil Strongly Held at Highest Prices on Record—Very Little Unsold Crude Oil—Reaction in Lard Unsettles the Oil Market—Next Crop Outlook Bullish.**

A reaction finally occurred in the cotton oil list this past week, but considering the extraordinarily high basis and the extent of the recent uninterrupted upward trend, the set-back was not really drastic. It was occasioned by a sudden break in the lard market, which assumed large enough proportions to cause speculative holders of cotton oil contracts to liquidate, and encouraged certain interests in the trade to oppose the rallies in the oil market.

The general speculative situation was regarded as without material change, however, it being thought that the market would be guided in its course at this stage, largely by the trend of lard prices. Sentiment seems to be very friendly to the oil market, because of the knowledge that the absorption of the comparatively small supplies this season has already been heavy and that the amount of unsold oil at the South is small.

Reactions in cotton oil futures did not suffice to bring about offerings of importance from crude oil centers. The 70c. basis was strictly adhered to, and only small concessions were made at scattered points. There is a growing disposition to ignore the tone at Southern markets, however, due to the waning of the season. Private reports from the Southern districts suggest that 75c. crude oil is still confidently expected.

The setback in the contract market did not benefit the oil consumers to an appreciable degree. Refiners were unable to cut prices on actual oil in conformity with the declines in the outside markets. It was said that the home trade needed cotton oil frequently as a result of their hand-to-mouth buying policy, and these users were compelled to pay asking prices. There was also some export business, partly for English account.

This buying of cotton oil for England inspired comment, as the embargo which Great Britain has placed on exports of various home oils was thought to have made for liberal supplies for English concerns. It is insisted by certain local interests that the oil exports to Great Britain during the balance of the season will be larger than generally

expected, and the shipments to Northern Europe will be fair, so that the aggregate exports for the year will approximate 600,000 bbls. against exports of about 800,000 the preceding season.

The new crop oil situation is coming in for more attention. It is evident that there has been some further selling of October oil at New York against prospective seed and crude oil supplies, and also speculative selling on the theory of the price discounting bullish features. The character of the buying has been hard to determine. Much attention is being given to the reports from Southern authorities to the effect that the yields of cotton oil per gallon this past season have been under average in cases, and that these yields the coming season will be distinctly disappointing. The contention is that owing to a decreased use of fertilizer, and especially because of the scarcity of potash, there may be a loss of more than two gallons per ton of seed this coming year. In some cases these decreases are apt to exceed three gallons, according to these authorities. Of course, the question of cotton crop fertilization concerns the Eastern belt only, as very little fertilization takes place in the Central States, and practically no commercial fertilizer is applied in the West.

Closing prices:

Saturday, March 11, 1916. Spot, \$10.40; March, \$10.42@10.50; April, \$10.40@10.50; May, \$10.46@10.47; June, \$10.46@10.48;

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### Cotton Seed Oil

LOUISVILLE, KY.

July, \$10.45@10.47; August, \$10.46@10.48; September, \$10.37@10.39; October, \$9.46@ \$9.48. Futures closed 2 to 7 decline. Sales were: May, 2,500, \$10.54@10.46; July, 2,300, \$10.47@10.45; August, 600, \$10.49@10.46; September, 300, \$10.39@10.38; October, 600, \$9.47@9.45. Total sales, 6,300 bbls. Good off, \$10.25@10.40; off, \$10.15@10.40; reddish off, \$10.05@10.40; winter, \$10.75@11.50; summer, \$10.75@11.50; prime crude, S. E., \$9.33; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Monday, March 13, 1916.—Spot, \$10.40; March, \$10.45@10.51; April, \$10.45@10.50; May, \$10.51@10.53; June, \$10.48@10.51; July, \$10.47@10.48; August, \$10.49@10.50; September, \$10.38@10.40; October, \$9.48@ \$9.49. Futures closed 1 to 5 advance. Sales were: March 100, \$10.54; April 200, \$10.50; May, 700, \$10.55@10.54; July, 6,000, \$10.54@10.46; August, 8,100, \$10.54@10.49; September, 1,700, \$10.42@10.40; October, 2,900, \$9.51@9.46. Total sales, 19,700 bbls. Good off, \$10.20@10.40; off, \$10.05@10.40; reddish off, \$10.05@10.40; winter, \$10.75@11.50; summer, \$10.75@11.50; prime crude, S. E., \$9.33; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Tuesday, March 14, 1916.—Spot, \$10.35; March, \$10.40@10.48; April, \$10.40@10.45; May, \$10.44@10.46; June, \$10.34@10.36; July, \$10.34@10.35; August, \$10.34@10.36; September, \$10.21@10.23; October, \$9.29@ \$9.31. Futures closed 5 to 19 decline. Sales were: March, 800, \$10.46@10.45; May, 5,200, \$10.50@10.42; June, 1,600, \$10.40@ \$10.36; July, 13,900, \$10.47@10.30; August, 6,700, \$10.44@10.33; September, 2,900, \$10.31@10.19; October, 1,000, \$9.39@9.30. Total sales, 32,100 bbls. Good off, \$10.10@10.40; off, \$10@10.40; reddish off, \$9.85@10.40; winter, \$10.75@11.50; summer, \$10.75@11.50; prime crude, S. E., \$9.33 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Tex, nom.

Wednesday, March 15, 1916.—Spot, \$10.40; March, \$10.42@10.48; April, \$10.42@10.45; May, \$10.44@10.47; June, \$10.35@10.38; July, \$10.36@10.37; August, \$10.36@10.38; September, \$10.26@10.28; October, \$9.30@ \$9.35. Futures closed unchanged to 5 advance. Sales were: May, 4,600, \$10.45@10.37; June, 2,000, \$10.40@10.30; July, 11,400, \$10.37@10.25; August, 10,400, \$10.37@10.25; September, 1,900, \$10.26@10.15; October, 1,900, \$9.29@9.24. Total sales, 32,200 bbls. Good off, \$10.20@10.40; off, \$10.15@10.40; reddish off, \$10@10.30; winter, \$10.75@11.50; summer, \$10.75@11.50; prime crude, S. E., \$9.33 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Thursday, March 16, 1916.—Spot, \$10.48; March, \$10.49@10.60; April, \$10.57@10.65; May, \$10.55@10.58; June, \$10.47@10.53; July, \$10.50@10.51; August, \$10.49@10.50; September, \$10.37@10.40; October, \$9.44@ \$9.48. Futures closed 7 to 15 advance. Sales were: April, 700, \$10.58@10.57; May, 1,900, \$10.57@10.50; July, 3,800, \$10.50@10.45; August, 6,400, \$10.50@10.45; September, 2,100, \$10.38@10.33; October, 900, \$9.45@ \$9.38. Total sales, 15,800 bbls. Good off, \$10.25@10.40; off, \$10.10@10.40; reddish off, \$9.90@10.40; winter, \$10.75@11.50; summer, \$10.75@11.50; prime crude, S. E., \$9.33 @9.47; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

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## COTTON SEED MEAL AS A FEED FOR HOGS

### Latest Official Texas Tests Show It Can be Safely Fed

By John C. Burns, Chief Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Texas Experiment Station.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following authoritative article by the hog feeding expert of the Texas Experiment Station answers misstatements circulated by linseed meal interests in the Northwest which have been trying to injure the reputation of cottonseed meal feeds. They have circulated an old Texas bulletin which is now out of print and repudiated by the Texas Station authorities as proving their claims against cottonseed meal. The Texas authorities have written them calling their attention to this fact and demanding that they cease the circulation of such false reports.]

The question of feeding cottonseed meal to hogs is one of much importance, especially to the hog raisers of the South. When we consider that approximately 2,102,434 tons of this by-product of our great cotton industry is produced annually; that about 25 per cent. of this amount is exported to foreign countries, and that in feeding and fertilizing constituents it is one of the richest feed stuffs at our command, we cannot help but realize how important it is that we should know how to feed it successfully.

It is thought by many, both practical feeders and scientific investigators, that cottonseed meal contains an active poison, which is responsible for the bad results often obtained in feeding it. Whether it really contains such a poison has never been definitely determined. The fact remains, nevertheless, that if it is fed to hogs in more than limited amount for some length of time, sickness and deaths often result.

Realizing the high nutritive value of cottonseed meal and the great quantity available, nearly every experiment station in the South and many of those in the North have at some time conducted experiments in feeding it to hogs. These tests show that meal has constituted all the way from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the rations used, and that in nearly every instance of heavy meal feeding—that is to say, where it has constituted from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the ration—deaths have occurred in from 35 to 50 days, and in exceptional cases in from 22

to 25 days. In instances of lighter meal feeding bad results generally have not occurred so soon, and where the meal has not constituted over 15 per cent. of the ration, no bad results, as a rule, have been noticed.

#### Feeding of Fermented Meal to Hogs.

Various methods of feeding meal to hogs have been tested. Among these the Allison method, in which the meal is mixed with corn or other grain, and soured or fermented by soaking the mixture in water for 24 to 36 hours, has been given much attention. An experiment to test this method was conducted by the Texas Experiment Station in the spring of 1905. Four lots of ten hogs each were fed as follows:

Lot 1, corn chops.

Lot 2, corn chops fermented.

Lot 3, one-third cottonseed meal and two-thirds corn chops thoroughly mixed together and fermented.

Lot 4, one-half cottonseed meal and one-half corn chops thoroughly mixed together and fermented.

It was necessary to soak the feed in water 24 to 36 hours in order to ferment it, 24 hours being sufficient during warm weather, but 36 hours being necessary during cold weather.

The first death that occurred during the test was in Lot 4 on the 63d day of feeding. Three other deaths occurred in this lot during the next few days. In Lot 3 the first and only death occurred on the 83d day. The test was then brought to a close, but at the time another hog was sick in that lot.

Though the feeding of fermented cottonseed meal was not directly compared with the feeding of unfermented meal in this test, yet a comparison of the results obtained with the results of tests at other stations in which unfermented meal was fed indicates that fermented meal may be fed longer or in larger

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quantities without injurious effects. The results do not indicate, however, that fermenting will altogether prevent injurious effects.

In a later test conducted by the Texas Experiment Station, in which cottonseed meal, rice bran and black strap molasses were used in fattening hogs, the proportions of the feeds, by weight, were as follows: One part cottonseed meal, five parts rice bran, one part black strap molasses.

In this test, out of a lot of seventeen head, one hog died at the end of 110 days, showing typical symptoms of cottonseed meal poisoning. The other hogs were fed to the end of 125 days without any further trouble and marketed. They averaged 60 pounds at the beginning and 225 pounds at the end of the test. When they were on full feed the meal amounted to slightly over eight ounces per 100 pounds of live weight per day. During most of the feeding period the cottonseed meal and rice bran were mixed together and soaked in water for about twelve hours, hardly a sufficient time to cause fermentation, but during a portion of the time these feeds were not soaked but only mixed with the molasses and water and made into a thick slop at the time of feeding.

Comparing the results of this test with the results of the one previously described, it would seem that light meal feeding may be continued much longer with safety than heavy meal feeding.

It has been found that cottonseed meal may be fed to hogs with greater safety if they receive green feed as a part of their rations. Such feed serves as a mild laxative, keeping the digestive tract open and in good condition, and in this way, evidently, eliminates much of the bad effects of the meal. Wheat bran, having a mild laxative property, if constituting a part of the ration, acts in a similar way.

**Use of Copperas as a Preventive.**

The North Carolina Experiment Station has conducted some tests in feeding cottonseed meal in connection with ferrous sulphate (copperas) to hogs, and based upon the results of these tests, that station reports that "iron salt appears to be valuable in diminishing, if not entirely preventing, the harmful effects to swine of cottonseed meal feeding, provided that feeding is not in excess of the rate of one pound of meal daily to each 100 pounds of live weight."

The directions are to dissolve one pound of copperas in a barrel of 50 gallons of water and for each pound of cottonseed meal mix with it thoroughly one gallon of the solution.

Thus, a 100-pound pig receiving one pound of cottonseed meal per day would get one gallon of the copperas solution, and a 150-pound pig receiving  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of meal would get  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of the solution. It is to be assumed, of course, that the grain of the ration would, also, enter into the mixture.

Commenting upon this method of feeding cottonseed meal, it may be said that even though the use of copperas will prevent the harmful effects of the meal, it is a question whether there would be an economical advantage in feeding as much as one pound of it per 100 pounds of live weight daily, after pigs have reached 75 to 100 pounds in size.

Beyond this point pigs do not need as much protein as such an amount of meal, together with other necessary feeds, would supply. And too much protein, as well as too little, may prevent the best gains, due to an overtaxed system in the former case and insufficient nourishment in the latter. In other words, as the pig increases in size less protein and more carbohydrates is needed for the best results.

**The Latest Test of Various Methods.**

With the view of comparing the North Carolina method, the fermentation method, and the method of feeding only enough cottonseed meal to balance the ration, the Texas Experiment Station conducted a 96-day test during the past winter and spring in which five lots of hogs of seven each were fed, the

feeds having been proportioned by weight, as follows:

Lot 1.—Milo chops, wet.

Lot 2.—One part cottonseed meal and six parts milo chops, wet.

Lot 3.—One part cottonseed meal and six parts milo chops, fermented by soaking in water for 24 hours.

Lot 4.—One part cottonseed meal and three parts milo chops, fermented in the same manner as in Lot 3.

Lot 5.—One part cottonseed meal and three parts milo chops mixed with copperas solution, one pound of copperas being dissolved in 50 gallons of water and one gallon of the solution used for every pound of cottonseed meal fed.

The nutritive ratios of these rations were, approximately, for lot 1, 1:8.2; lot 2, 1:5.24; lot 3, 1:5.24; lot 4, 1:4.03; lot 5, 1:4.03. It is seen that all of the rations containing cottonseed meal, even those of lots 2 and 3, were narrower than called for in the standard for fattening hogs of the size used.

The hogs were barrows and gilts of mixed Poland-China and Berkshire breeding, with the exception of one grade Duroc-Jersey in each lot, and were quite uniform in size and quality. After the first few days in getting them accustomed to their rations each lot was fed as much as it would clean up twice daily.

The results of the test are presented in the following table:

**Hog Feeding Test—96½ Days.**

Lot No.	No. of Hogs	Average Initial Weight.	Average Final Weight Ft. Worth.	Total Gain Per Head.	Average Daily Gain Per Head.	Total Feed Eaten Per Head.	Pounds Fed Per 100 Pounds of Gain.	Per Cost 100 Lbs. Gain.
1	7	111.4	174.5	62.9	.65	487.8 milo chops 77.8 c/s meal	775.7 milo chops 64.4 c/s meal	\$9.31 5.45
2	7	110.7	231.4	120.7	1.25	467 milo chops 77.8 c/s meal	386.8 milo chops 64.4 c/s meal	
3	7	100.1	230	120.0	1.25	467 milo chops 133.3 c/s meal	386.2 milo chops 100.5 c/s meal	5.44
4	7	100.7	231.4	121.7	1.26	399.9 milo chops 136 c/s meal	328.5 milo chops 113.1 c/s meal	5.31
5	7	100.7	230	120.3	1.24	408.2 milo chops 2.72 copperas	339.3 milo chops 2.26 copperas	5.57

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No deaths occurred in any of the lots, though, towards the end of the test, the hogs of lot 4, receiving the heavy cottonseed meal ration fermented, did not eat well, and it is believed that more serious trouble would have resulted in this lot had the test last a few days longer. Based on the final weight at College Station, this lot did not gain quite as much as lots 2 and 3, but its net shrinkage from shipping was less than that of any of the others and, therefore, based on the final weight at Fort Worth it made a somewhat better showing.

Lot 1, receiving straight ground milo, did not eat with much relish after the first month and a half, and it was impossible to get them to eat as much feed as the other lots. It is interesting to note the great saving of feed which resulted by using the ration of 1 part cottonseed meal to 6 parts ground milo. Comparing lots 1 and 2, the latter required 41.8 per cent. less feed for 100 pounds of gain than the former.

Lot 2, with its ration merely wet at the time of feeding, consumed the same amount of feed and made the same gain as lot 3 whose ration was fermented. Soaking or fermenting, therefore, showed no advantage.

Though the hogs of lot 5 ate well and thrived from start to finish, they were certainly apparently equaled in these respects by lots 2 and 3. The gain of lot 5 was more expensive than that of any of the others, chiefly on account of the cost of the copperas.

The hogs cost 6½¢. per pound at the beginning of the experiment. Feeds were figured at actual cost, which was \$24.00 a ton for milo chops, \$25.00 a ton for cottonseed meal, and 4¢. a pound for copperas. Sold on the Fort Worth market June 2, lot 1 brought \$7.65 and each of the other lots \$7.75 per hundred weight. The financial results showed a loss of 35¢. per head for lot 1; and a net profit of \$3.48, \$3.47, \$3.65 and \$3.30 per head for lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, respectively.

#### Have Been Feeding Too Much Meal.

The writer believes that if we compare the amounts of cottonseed meal that people have been trying to feed to hogs with the amounts that are used for cattle or other livestock, we are bound to conclude that too much is expected of it in hog feeding.

It has been a common practice among both practical hog raisers and investigators to try to feed hogs as much as one pound of meal, and even more, per 100 pounds of live weight per day. Feeding one pound per 100 pounds of live weight means the feeding of 10 pounds per 1,000 pounds of live weight. In the early days of cattle feeding in the South, such an amount of meal was often fed to a fattening steer weighing around 1,000 pounds. It was in those days that such a large number of animals so fed became blind or crazy in 90 to 120 days, deaths often resulting, and it was soon learned that such heavy feeding could not be practiced with safety.

These effects were probably due to indigestion, but whether this be true or not, they were, in the writer's opinion, certainly due to the same cause that produces bad results when too much meal is fed to hogs.

Today the majority of cattle feeders do not think of feeding over 6 pounds of meal per day to a 1,000-pound animal on full feed, and only in exceptional cases are any ill

effects noticed therefrom within the ordinary feeding period of 120 to 150 days. This amount of meal corresponds to .6 of a pound per 100 pounds of live weight per day. Not more than half this much can be fed to cattle with safety for an indefinite period. It would not, therefore, seem reasonable to expect hogs to stand any more meal than cattle can stand.

Investigations by Prof. Henry of Wisconsin, show that pigs of different weight, when on full feed, will consume on the average the following amounts of concentrates daily per 100 pounds of live weight:

Pigs weighing 15 to 50 pounds.....	6	pounds feed
" " 50 " 100 " .....	4.3	" "
" " 100 " 150 " .....	3.8	" "
" " 150 " 200 " .....	3.5	" "
" " 200 " 250 " .....	2.9	" "
" " 250 " 300 " .....	2.7	" "
" " 300 " 350 " .....	2.4	" "

Though expressed in terms of concentrates such as grain, milk from the dam, of course, constitutes a very large portion of the feed for pigs weighing less than 50 pounds. For those weighing from 50 to 250 pounds the average amount of feed consumed daily per 100 pounds of live weight will be about 3.5 pounds. It is interesting to note on this basis how much cottonseed meal is being eaten per 100 pounds of live weight per day when it constitutes different portions of the ration. This is shown in the following statement:

1 part cottonseed meal and 1 part grain 1.75 lbs. meal	
1 " " " " 2 " " 1.17 " "	
1 " " " " 3 " " .88 " "	
1 " " " " 4 " " .70 " "	
1 " " " " 5 " " .58 " "	
1 " " " " 6 " " .50 " "	
1 " " " " 7 " " .44 " "	
1 " " " " 8 " " .39 " "	
1 " " " " 9 " " .35 " "	

It is seen when the ration consists of 1 part cottonseed meal and 6 parts grain that the amount of meal per 100 pounds of live weight is ½ pound, or a little over 14 per cent. This is a sufficient quantity in combination with corn, kafir, milo or feterita to form a balanced ration for fattening, even in the earlier stages of the fattening period. During latter stages, not quite so much is necessary to balance the ration. As has already been stated this amount of meal seems to be fairly within the safety limit, especially during any period ordinarily required for fattening. Growing pigs and breeding stock require somewhat more protein than such an amount of meal supplies, but this may be made up, in most instances, through grazing crops, the use of which is so essential for the best results in hog raising.

It would not be advisable to feed more than ½ pound of meal per 100 pounds of live weight per day to any class of hogs for a very long period and if continuous meal feeding is practiced it would be well not to feed over .35 pound or 10 per cent. of the whole ration when hogs are on full feed.

#### Can Be Fed Profitably to Hogs.

The chief value of cottonseed meal exists in its high per cent. of protein, and as a source of this nutrient it is, as a rule, one of the cheapest feeds at our command. In this respect it is interesting to compare it with tankage, another commercial feed that is very rich in protein.

As already stated, the proportions by weight of 1 part cottonseed meal and 6 parts corn afford a well balanced fattening ration for hogs. The nutritive ratio of this ration is 1:5.9. The proportions by weight of 1 part

tankage and 9 parts corn also afford an excellent fattening ration with the same nutritive ratio. Valuing cottonseed meal at \$25.00 a ton, tankage at \$40.00 a ton and corn at 75¢. a bushel, the meal-corn ration would cost \$1.32½ per 100 pounds, whereas, the tankage-corn ration would cost \$1.40½ per 100 pounds.

In conclusion, the evidence seems strong that, through the exercise of better judgment along the lines that have been stated, much greater success may be attained in feeding cottonseed meal to hogs, and furthermore, that a more general use of it in the proper way would result in greater profit in hog raising.

#### CENSUS REPORT ON SEED CRUSH.

The Census Bureau's reports on cottonseed crushed were as follows, with comparisons:

	1915-16 Tons	1914-15 Tons	1913-14 Tons	1912-13 Tons
Seed crush.....	1,981,000	2,473,000	2,192,000	.....
Seed crush.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 1.....	2,629,000	3,338,000	3,013,000	2,740,000
TI. crush, tons.....	4,132,000	5,760,000	4,768,000	4,580,000
TI. produced, tons.....	.....	7,156,000	6,305,000	6,104,000
Refined oil produced, barrels.....	.....	4,150,000	3,490,000	3,340,000
Linters obtained.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Dec. 1, bales.....	382,000	342,000	258,000	.....
To Jan. 1.....	333,000	462,000	388,000	333,000
Total.....	881,000	932,000	631,000	602,000

\*The seed crush this entire season of 4,132,000 tons suggests an oil crush of 165,000,000 gallons.

Of refined oil this amount would be approximately 3,000,000 bbls., against 4,150,000 bbls. last year and 3,490,000 bbls. two years ago.

The report is regarded as bullish, but the figures are just about in line with expectations.

The cottonseed oil market was at new high records on Friday, with special strength in the distant deliveries. Fresh speculative buying was claimed and it was also said that refiners were taking contracts out of the market due to the strength of crude oil. The seed crush report suggested a refined oil production this year of 3,000,000 bbls., against 4,150,000 bbls. a year ago. This showing equalled bullish expectations. Private Southern reports are that not much crude oil will be sold until the 72c. level is struck.

#### TO CONSERVE BRANDING INK.

The branding ink used by the Federal meat inspection service is of a special character, patented and controlled by the Department of Agriculture. Apparently war conditions have made it difficult to secure materials for making this ink in sufficient quantities, and the Department has issued a notice limiting its use. Hog carcasses need not be marked with this ink hereafter, but branding irons may be used instead. The notice says:

Referring to the item in Bureau Service and Regulatory Announcements of August, 1914, entitled "Use of Bureau Branding Ink Restricted," it is imperative that the use of Bureau ink be further restricted and that every practicable means be employed to conserve it. Inspectors in charge are therefore instructed to see that the use of Bureau ink is discontinued in applying the marks of inspection to hog carcasses. Until further order it will be necessary for official establishments to furnish ink for use in connection with Bureau brands in marking hog carcasses in addition to that furnished as previously required, such ink being subject to the provisions outlined in the item of Service and Regulatory Announcements above cited.

Official establishments may supply burning brands in lieu of ink for marking hog carcasses.



# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, March 17.—Market steady. Western steam, \$11.70 nom.; Middle West, \$11@11.10; city steam, 10% @ 11c. nom.; refined Continent, \$12.10; South American, \$12.25; Brazil, kegs, \$13.25; compound, 11 1/4 @ 11 1/2c.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, March 17.—Copa fabrique, 172 fr.; copa edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 141 fr.; copa edible, — fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, March 17.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 150s.; pork, prime mess, 120s.; shoulders, square, 69s.; New York, 67s.; picnic, 63s.; hams, long, 82s.; American cut, 84s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 78s.; long clear, 82s.; short back, 78s.; bellies, clear, 86s. Lard, spot prime, 63s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 66s. 6d.; May, 67s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 51s. 9d.; New York City special, 55s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 101s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 49s. 9d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The market was active and irregular. Pork and lard showed weakness with free selling, while lard was strong at new high levels.

### Oleo Stearine.

The market was nominally firm with little offered. Oleo is quoted at 10 1/2c.

### Tallow.

Prices were very firm with offerings light. City is quoted at 8 1/2c and special at 9 1/2c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was strong and active. The advance in lard had decided effect, while crude oil was very firm and little was offered.

Market closed 7 to 17 points higher. Sales, 18,900 bbls. Spot oil, \$10.50 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$9.47@9.60. Closing quotations on futures: March, \$10.57@10.70; April, \$10.64@10.68; May, \$10.66@10.69; June, \$10.62@10.65; July, \$10.63@10.65; August, \$10.62@10.64; September, \$10.51@10.52; October, \$9.61@9.64; good off oil, \$10.25 bid; off oil, \$10.15 bid; red off oil, \$10 bid; winter oil, \$11@12; summer white oil, \$11@12.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, March 17.—Hog market slow and 5@10c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$9.55@9.70; light, \$9.10@9.70; mixed, \$9.25@9.70; heavy, \$9.20@9.70; rough heavy, \$9.20@9.40; Yorkers, \$9.50@9.65; pigs, \$7.75@7.85; cattle, steady; beefs, \$7.60@9.95; cows and heifers, \$3.80@8.75; Texas steers, \$7.20@8; Western, \$7.40@8.60. Sheep market, weak; sheep, native, \$8.25@8.60; yearlings, \$9.50@10.50; lambs, \$9.75@11.20; Western, \$10@11.50.

Kansas City, March 17.—Hogs lower, at \$9@9.55.

Omaha, March 17.—Hogs lower, at \$8.75@9.35.

Buffalo, March 17.—Hogs lower; on sale, 5,600, at \$10@10.10.

St. Joseph, March 17.—Hogs slow, at \$9.30@9.60.

Sioux City, March 17.—Hogs weak, at \$9.10@9.50.

Louisville, March 17.—Hogs lower, at \$8.90@9.45.

St. Louis, March 17.—Hogs lower, at \$9.35@9.80.

Indianapolis, March 17.—Hogs lower, at \$9.70@9.75.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, March 11, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,613	27,160	18,122
Swift & Co.	5,629	9,900	17,782
Morris & Co.	3,261	6,900	6,387
S. & S. Co.	3,721	7,300	8,204
Hammond Packing Co.	2,050	5,000	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	533	7,200	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,360	...	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	5,100	hogs; Western Packing	...
& Provision Co.	12,000	hogs; Brennan Packing Co.	...
6,000	hogs; Independent Packing Co.	8,100	hogs;
Miller & Hart, 3,400	hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,000	hogs;	...
others, 10,000	hogs.	...	...

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,329	4,292	4,124
Fowler Packing Co.	534	...	1,882
S. & S. Co.	2,505	5,500	5,343
Swift & Co.	3,310	4,897	8,000
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,235	3,029	4,164
Morris & Co.	2,552	3,413	5,242
Others	185	647	43

Independent Packing Co., 60 cattle and 289 sheep; Klugan Packing Co., 1,114 hogs; Blount, 144 cattle and 2,300 hogs; United Dressed Beef Co., 267 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 26 cattle; L. Meyer, 182 cattle; S. Kraus, 85 cattle; M. Rice, 7 cattle and 2,570 hogs; Dold Packing Co., 67 cattle; Hell Packing Co., 196 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 16 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 5,723 hogs; J. Callahan, 13 cattle; New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co., 34 cattle; Stephenson & Graybill, 2,240 hogs.

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,203	5,942	2,767
Swift & Co.	5,791	9,802	11,974
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,116	12,059	7,106
Armour & Co.	5,511	9,979	15,443
Swartz & Co.	...	5,939	...
J. W. Murphy	...	10,150	...
Lincoln Packing Co.	126	cattle; S. & S. Co., 46	cattle;
South Omaha Packing Co.	51	cattle; John	...
Morrell & Co., 40	cattle; Bay State Packing Co., 111	hogs;	...
Kohrs Packing Co.	732	hogs.	...

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,572	4,107	3,227
Swift & Co.	3,301	2,848	2,619
Armour & Co.	2,414	3,213	3,904
East Side Packing Co.	700	1,828	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	500	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	697	503	...
Hell Packing Co.	2	597	...
Krey Packing Co.	9	...	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	146	266	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	433	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	3	283	...
Others	608	29,767	1,230

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 13, 1916.

	Sheep and		
	Bees.	Calves.	lamb.
New York	1,636	2,486	1,331
Jersey City	3,416	3,064	8,178
Central Union	2,577	833	8,133
Totals	7,649	6,383	17,640
Totals last week	9,355	8,284	21,090

## FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, March 17.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.72%
Cable transfers	4.76 1/2
Demand sterling	4.76%
Commercial, 60 days	4.71%
Commercial, 90 days	4.69%
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.97
Bankers' cables	5.93 1/2
Bankers' checks	5.96 1/2
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	72
Cable transfers	—
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Copenhagen—	
Commercial, sight	42 1/4 @ 42 1/4
Bankers' sight	42 1/4 @ 42 1/4
Checks	28.50

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	13,000	3,000
Kansas City	100	500	...
Omaha	150	3,000	...
St. Joseph	100	3,000	...
Sioux City	200	5,000	...
St. Paul	200	2,000	...
Oklahoma City	...	1,200	...
Fort Worth	600	3,500	150
Milwaukee	...	1,419	...
Denver	700	300	5,700
Louisville	...	1,500	...
Detroit	...	200	...
Cudahy	...	830	...
Wichita	...	3,000	...
Indianapolis	100	15,000	300
Pittsburgh	...	900	200
Cincinnati	200	1,600	1,400
Buffalo	60	1,000	...
Cleveland	...	283	743
New York	...	150	164
Toronto, Canada	...	...	...

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1916.

Chicago	14,000	54,000	17,000
Kansas City	16,000	13,000	9,000
Omaha	8,200	9,000	9,500
St. Louis	5,400	14,000	2,000
St. Joseph	2,700	6,000	...
Sioux City	3,500	4,000	200
St. Paul	4,000	19,000	2,500
Oklahoma City	...	2,000	...
Fort Worth	3,800	8,000	200
Milwaukee	100	900	...
Denver	3,200	3,800	...
Louisville	1,000	7,000	150
Detroit	...	800	...
Cudahy	...	300	...
Wichita	...	393	...
Indianapolis	1,050	4,000	150
Pittsburgh	1,000	8,000	1,000
Cincinnati	1,800	5,500	400
Buffalo	2,500	12,000	15,600
Cleveland	1,300	6,000	1,000
New York	2,476	13,830	5,008
Toronto, Canada	1,903	213	210

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.

Chicago	4,000	15,000	13,000
Kansas City	10,700	14,000	5,000
Omaha	9,000	15,000	4,000
St. Louis	4,400	10,000	950
St. Joseph	2,700	9,000	500
Sioux City	2,500	10,000	500
St. Paul	3,900	9,000	4,400
Oklahoma City	600	4,000	...
Fort Worth	2,500	7,300	300
Milwaukee	700	1,278	...
Denver	1,300	3,600	200
Louisville	100	1,300	50
Detroit	...	2,800	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	4,568	...
Indianapolis	1,250	5,000	150
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	500
Cincinnati	300	2,916	200
Buffalo	150	2,500	2,000
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	932	1,925	1,648
Toronto, Canada	613	112	613

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1916.

Chicago	15,000	36,000	15,000
Kansas City	6,500	13,000	7,000
Omaha	7,200	18,000	6,500
St. Louis	3,500	11,000	2,000
St. Joseph	1,400	8,000	4,500
Sioux City	3,000	16,000	500
St. Paul	3,000	7,000	700
Oklahoma City	900	4,500	...
Fort Worth	3,000	8,000	500
Milwaukee	100	400	300
Denver	600	1,000	500
Louisville	150	1,600	50
Detroit	...	3,700	...
Cudahy	...	200	...
Wichita	...	2,393	...
Indianapolis	...	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	500
Cincinnati	500	2,738	200
Buffalo	150	1,600	1,400
Cleveland	240	1,000	4,000
New York	1,635	3,546	5,268
Toronto, Canada	615	2,250	47

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1916.

Chicago	5,000	32,000	10,000
Kansas City	3,000	7,000	7,000
Omaha	4,100	15,500	5,000
St. Louis	2,500	7,500	700
St. Joseph	1,000	9,500	1,000
Sioux City	1,200	9,000	800
St. Paul	...	7,000	...
Oklahoma City	350	2,400	...
Fort Worth	4,300	5,700	...
Milwaukee	...	591	...
Louisville	...	2,400	...
Detroit	...	4,500	...
Cudahy	...	300	...
Indianapolis	...	5,000	...
Cincinnati	600	3,354	100
Buffalo	175	1,800	1,600
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	1,140	2,000	1,045

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1916.

Chicago	1,500	25,000	8,000
Kansas City	300	3,000	1,000
Omaha	750	13,000	7,000
St. Louis	750	8,500	1,300
St. Joseph	300	3,000	...
Sioux City	1,000	8,500	500
Fort Worth	1,500	3,000	...
St. Paul	2,400	9,000	200
Oklahoma City	400	3,500	...

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Packer hides are now at their worst in quality and under normal conditions prices would decline. The market is slow, but sales are enough to prevent large accumulations.

### Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—A normal week's business was effected in the period under review. About 40,000 hides changed hands and this quantity coupled with the normal tanning packer bookings took care of the week's slaughter. Prices were entirely satisfactory to sellers. Some concern was manifested early in the week owing to slowness of hides to move, but slightly shaded figures had a tendency to induce movement. All varieties of packer hides except Colorado steers and branded bulls were traded in. Unsold supplies of hides are of fairly moderate proportions. Most killers have practically all of March slaughter available for sale in all selections and in some gradings, take-off as far back as November is available for sale. Cattle receipts at the principal markets of the West are above those of a year ago and the aggregate receipts so far this year are well in excess of the figure of last year and the year prior. Heavy native steers received a moderate amount of attention. The week opened with a sale of two cars of February hides at 22c. f. o. b. a river market for movement to the Pacific coast. This is on a basis of 22½c. for Chicago hides. About 3,000 January hides sold at 22½c., and 2,500 November and December take-off brought 23c. These prices are about ¼-½c. under the nominal rates of a few weeks ago. Plenty of native steers are coming in the slaughter and buyers are talking a 22c. market for current take-off. Texas steers received a moderate amount of attention. This selection sold the most extensively of the entire list. Two lots of 7,500 February and March heavy weights sold at 20½c., a reduction of ¼c. from prior asking figures. A lot of 4,000 February and March light and extreme light Texas steers sold at 21¼c. which is also a reduction of ¼c. from former asking rates. These prices are considered full value on further business. Butt branded steers sold at 20c. for 2,000 February hides. Buyers' ideas on March kill are at 19¾c. Recent sales of January butts were effected at 20¼c. Colorado steers did not sell in the movement this week. Nominal market is considered at 19¾c., although most sellers are still talking 20c. Last sales were at 19¾c. for earlier salting. Branded cows sold at 21¼c. for two small cars of February hides from Northern and river markets. Ft. Worth slaughter is still held at 21½c. Unsold supplies are meager. Heavy native cows quoted at 22c. for two cars of December kill. Two cars of September, October, November and December kosher heavy native cows sold at 21¼c. Nominal market on February-March straight weight heavy cows is considered at 21½c. with earlier stock quoted at 22c. Light native cows sold at 21¼c. for 6,000 January kill and 2,000 February hides brought 21½c. This is considered full market value on March kill. Some earlier hides

are still held at 22c. Native bulls sold at 18¼c. for one killer's January, February and March production estimated at 5,000 hides. No other trade reported. Other sellers still ask 19c. Branded bulls were quiet and nominally quoted at 16½@17c.; outside asked for the Ft. Worth light average hides. Unsold stocks are moderate.

Later.—Packer market slow. Two cars of November natives brought 23¼c. Few inquiries are in. Tanners prefer to wait developments.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Movement is still of rather moderate proportions in country hides. Tanners are not anxious to operate on present poor quality hides at quoted levels. Enough good stock, though, is being placed on the market from time to time to keep plants going. Dealers claim to be sold up close even on the grubby stock coming forward and in some well posted circles it is stated that sellers have succeeded in marketing these undesirable hides advantageously on the quiet. Sentiment in country hides is leaning toward steadiness. Most operators believe better prices are in prospect, but tanners are in no hurry to trade and this holds up any optimistic sentiment. Heavy steers were not moved. Nominal market based on other lines is 18c. for current arrivals. Some Minneapolis steers are offered at 19c., free of grubs, but containing cut twos. Recent sales and inquiries were for all number one hides and such are quoted about 19c. here. Heavy cows sold in connection with butts. Three thousand of such stock sold in the local market at 17½c. and Minneapolis reported sales of 5,000 at 17½c. delivered basis, and a thousand at 17¾c. Later a thousand sold at 17¾c. delivered Chicago. Butts were moderately active, selling in connection with heavy cows. Three lots of 45-lb. up hides of a thousand each, sold locally at 17½c. Minneapolis reported movement at 17½c. for 5,000 such hides, a thousand at 17¾c., and another car of 17¾c. delivered basis. Bids at 17½c. are freely made for seasonable butts without heavy cows in connection, but such business has been refused lately. A car of straight buff weights sold locally at 17¼c. This is considered the nominal market for seasonable hides. Some sellers talk 18c. as yet, but if paid it is usually for free of grub stock running well for ones. No seconds were moved alone. These are quoted at 16½@16¾c. The situation in the country sections is steady at 17¼@17¾c. delivered basis for 25-lb. up hides, as to quality. Business at the low rate is small, most sales being effected at 17½@17¾c. Ohio and Michigan sections quoted at 17¾@18c. asked. Bids at 17½c. refused. Extremes sold at 20c. for a car of seasonable stock running about 60 per cent. firsts. Two cars of unrestricted stock sold at 19½c. Minneapolis sold two cars of choice hides, free of grubs at 20c., and another car moved at 19¾c. delivered basis from the same market. Extremes are in fair demand from upper leather buyers, but they usually specify fairly free of grub stock and most receipts here do not class as such. Branded hides were quiet. Nominal market is considered at 16@16½c. flat basis for country cows. Last sales were at these rates. Buyers talking down to 15½c. Country packer branded

hides quoted up to 19½c. asked for stock classing close to big packer kinds. Bulls sold at 16¾c. for two thousand No. 1 heavy stock for patent harness leather outlet with some other special features attached. A car of No. 2 native bulls was moved at 14c. Nominal market on straight weight native bulls as currently received is considered at 15½c. Country packer bulls are quoted at 17@18c. asked. Kipskins sold at 23½c. for packer January, February and March take-off in connection with calfskins. Most killers talk 24@25c. for their stocks. Country kipskins last sold at 20¾c. and now 21½c. is usually demanded. Minneapolis is asking 21c. for kipskins free of grubs. City kipskins are held at 22@23½c. as to seller.

Later.—Country market steady. Choice butts and heavy cows containing over 50 per cent. fall quality brought 18c. Current receipts quoted 17½c., straight butts 17¾c. asked. Minneapolis hides 45 lbs. and up quoted 17½c.

**CALFSKINS** sold at 28c. for a car of January, February and March take-off. This is the best price previously paid. Unsold killers are generally talking 30c. for their March skins. Unsold stocks are confined to a few killers and nothing back of March is available. First salted local city skins are quoted quiet this week at 27c. last paid. Bids at that rate were made early in the period. Collectors were asking 27½@28c., but later it was learned that 27¼c. might be accepted if bid. Outside city skins quoted at 26@26½c. nominal. Country skins quoted quiet at 25@25½c. Deacons range at \$1.45@1.80, and light calf at \$1.65@2 last paid.

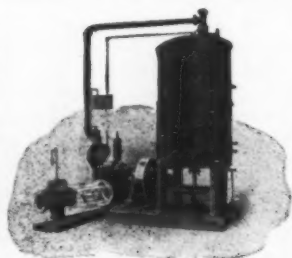
Later.—Two cars of Minneapolis calf brought 25¼c. One car of Chicago country calfskins sold 26¼c. A big line of New York calfskins sold at \$2.65, \$3.05.

**HORSE HIDES** continue strong in tone, but business West is small as buyers are not lending the market any support. Country run of hides is quoted at \$5.50@5.60 bid and \$5.75 asked by all local sellers. City hides are quoted at \$6@6.25 asked. Buyers who have moved butts advantageously can pay the above rates and have done so in other markets. Seconds are quoted at the usual \$1 reduction, with ponies and glues at \$2.50@3 and coltskins at \$1@1.50 as to lots.

**HOGSKINS** are moving out slowly to local buyers at 60@70c. for the regular country collection with the rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips are quiet and offered at 10@10½c.; No. 2's quoted at 9@9½c. asked and No. 3's at 5@5½c. Well posted buyers think local big packer strips could be shaded slightly and other varieties gotten at under a dime basis.

**SHEEP PELTS.**—Pullers are less inclined to trade in packer skins than a week ago. High prices of raw stock cause buyers to draw away from the market. Packer sheep and lambskins of current and back salting quoted at \$2.35@2.50 last paid and asked for further business. Sellers seem willing to meet buyers half way and generally have reduced their asking rates in order to assist the movement. Local skins lately moved at \$2.50 and river stock at \$2.40@2.50. Detroit packer skins sold as high as \$2.60 recently. Country sheep and lambskins average \$1.25@2.30 as to quality; business at \$2.20 reported for country packer stock. Dry western pelts range at 21@22½c. outside for best Montana skins.

(Continued on page 42.)



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## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 15.

Following an active and strong market on Monday, on account of the very light run of 14,398 cattle, the trade on Tuesday ruled slow, with 4,422 on sale. With estimated receipts of 16,000 on Wednesday the market opened very slow and draggy, and on account of the Lenten conditions the trade closed 10@15c. lower, with indications pointing to a weak and slightly lower tendency to the market during the near future. But, barring an influx of cattle, which from the present moderate receipts seems rather improbable, we can see no occasion for expecting anything but a temporary break in the trade.

The "high spot" in the butcher stuff trade was reached last Monday—that is the "high spot" for the time being, for we expect to see still higher prices for butcher stuff between now and "grass" time. In the meanwhile the lessened demand for beef during the Lenten period will probably have the effect of temporarily checking the advancing market, and after a 10@15c. upturn on Monday on the better grades of she stuff the market has reacted about that much, and is back to about last week's prices—that is, excepting on the good to choice yearling heifers, for which there is an exceptionally good demand from all sources. The bull and calf trade is also very steady for the time of year.

Elevation of top hogs to \$10.10 per cwt. in Chicago last Friday was followed by a run of 53,458 on Monday, the opening day of this week, and the receipts for the first three days will total approximately 108,000 head, as compared with 98,279 for the same period a week

(Continued on page 37.)

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, March 14.

Cattle receipts of 10,000 head today sold steady to a shade lower than yesterday, heavy steers showing some weakness, and stockers and feeders likewise off a little. However, a new high top for the year, and for any March on record here, was made today, when five cars of Kansas steers sold at \$9.65, 1,388 lbs. average. Two lots of steers brought \$9.50, and it is easier to secure these high prices than it was to make sales at top prices a week or two ago. Bulk of the beef steers sell at \$8.30@9.30. Numerous lots of pulp-fed Colorado cattle were here yesterday at \$8.65@9.25, but only one shipment of that class is here today, composed of five cars of dehorned steers at \$9, and two cars of horned steers at \$9.10. A train of Utah pulp-fed steers sold here yesterday at \$8.50@8.75. Butcher cattle sell firm, choice heavy cows up to \$7.75, baby heifers up to \$9.50, bulk of the heifers \$7.25@8.50, bulls \$5.75@7.25, veals up to \$11. Stockers and feeders have lost 15@25c. since the middle of last week, but still look high, and prospects favor a continued high range of prices. Three loads New Mexico yearlings, 634 lbs., sold today at \$8.25. Stockers range from \$7@8.50, and feeders largely from \$7.60@8.20. Breeding stock is in strong demand, stock cows and heifers selling at \$5.50@8, a load of 1,200-lb. registered white face cows selling today at \$8.

Hogs opened steady to 5c. lower today, but the market improved and closed strong, several loads bringing the top on the late mar-

ket, \$9.75, bulk of sales \$9.45@9.70, receipts 14,000 head. Statements showing stocks of provisions on hand at leading packing centers show an immense movement into trade, with accumulations during the winter packing season only about one-half as great as during the winter packing season a year ago. This, in connection with shrinking supplies at the leading markets, points to a continued firmness in the market.

Sheep and lambs sold strong to 10c. higher today, receipts 5,000 head. Lambs sold up to \$11.15 easily, and heavy Northern Colorado lambs made \$11, 87 lbs. average. Ewes sold up to \$8.10, and the whole market appears to be entrenched on the highest point yet reached, notwithstanding that packers protest the mutton is selling at less than cost price at consuming centers.

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Illinois, March 15.

Cattle run for the week ending today amounted to 16,400 head, with 2,100 on the southern side. The general tone of the market has been strong with a higher tendency during the entire period, and with more offerings of the better kind than have been coming in lately frequent sales have been reported in the beef steer class above the \$9 mark. The highest price for the week was paid on Monday when a string of steers weighing better than 1,300 lbs. brought \$9.40. The bulk of the steer trade ranges from \$7.50@8.40, and a great many steers that can be called really good are being scaled at \$8.75@9. It is most gratifying to note the improvement in the quality and condition of the steers we are receiving from the Southeast. A carload of Mississippi fed steers averaging 834 lbs. sold Tuesday for \$8.40, the highest price ever paid on a Northern market for Mississippi fed steers. Another car in the same lot, a little heavier, but considerably rougher, brought \$7.90. Three cars from Alabama averaging 776 lbs. brought \$7.60. These cattle compare quite favorably with our medium grade Northern steers, and they speak well for the efforts which have been put forth in the South country to raise and feed better beefs. Butcher cattle do not show much change in price. Choice to fancy light heifers are quoted at \$9.25@9.75, while the medium to good kinds range from \$7@9. Fancy cows are quoted at \$7.50@7.75, medium to good to choice kinds selling from \$5.75@7.25. Stockers and feeders, all grades, \$5.25@7.75.

Receipts of hogs for the week approximate 55,000, and the quality is generally fair. Light runs at all markets have caused a very high range of prices and extremely active trading. The highest prices of the week were made on Saturday when \$10.15 was paid for several loads of good, heavy hogs. The prices obtaining this week are the highest we have had for nearly two years. The order buyers and outside slaughterers are constantly in evidence, as are also the packer buyers, and the promptest sort of clearances are the natural result. The present quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$9.55@9.90; good heavy, \$9.85@9.90; rough, \$8.85@9.10; lights, \$9.50@9.75; pigs, \$7@9.25; bulk, \$9.55@9.80.

The sheep and lamb market, in sympathy with the cattle and hog markets, is strong and active. Our receipts for the week amount to 8,100 head, a very light and inadequate run. Ewes are quoted at \$6.50@8.25; yearlings, \$8@10; light yearlings worth up to \$10.25. On Wednesday a band of 83-lb. Colorado lambs, strictly prime, brought \$11.55, the highest price ever paid for fed lambs on this market. Other sales during the week range from \$11.10@11.35. The general lamb quotations, all grades, are \$9@11.55.

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., March 14.

Liberal receipts of cattle are still the order of the day, and it looks as if a reaction in prices had set in. At any rate, with 31,000 cattle here last week the market advanced 25@40c. and lost part of the decline before the close. This week the trend of values has been downward again, and fat cattle are selling all of 15@25c. lower than a week ago. Strictly choice beefs are still scarce and high. Some 1,370-pound beefs brought \$9.30 today, which is the highest cattle have sold this year and the highest price ever paid on this market for beef in the month of March. Fair to good 1,050@1,350-pound beefs sold very largely around \$8.40@8.90, and the common to fair warmed up and short fed grades are going to both packers and feeder buyers at \$7.50@8.30. A few hay-fed Western cattle are coming, but they sell largely as feeders around \$7.25@8.25. Cows and heifers sold the highest of the season last week, and have declined 10@15c. this week. The range of prices is from \$4.50@8, the bulk of the fair to good butcher stock selling around \$6@7. Veal calves are firmly held at \$8@10, and bulls, stags, etc., find a good outlet at \$5.50@7.50.

Hogs made a big advance last week, and although part of the advance has been lost the market is still 50c. higher than a week ago. There were 66,000 hogs here last week, and the quality is getting better while the supplies are decreasing. Demand from all sources is still very keen, and all the buyers favor the heavy and butcher weight hogs. With 15,000 here today prices were a nickel lower. Tops brought \$9.55 as against \$9.10 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$9.25@9.50 as against \$8.80@9 one week ago.

No great change has taken place in the market for sheep and lambs. Receipts continue moderate, and the demand from both packers and feeder buyers is keen. Fat lambs are selling as high as at any time this year at \$10.50@11.25; yearlings \$8.50@10; wethers \$7.75@8.35 and ewes \$7.25@8.10.

### SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 11, 1916:

#### CATTLE.

Chicago	31,892
Kansas City	13,885
Omaha	18,889
East St. Louis	11,737
St. Joseph	4,836
Cudahy	491
Sioux City	4,272
South St. Paul	5,982
New York and Jersey City	7,649
Philadelphia	3,192
Pittsburgh	710

#### HOGS.

Chicago	111,941
Kansas City	25,367
Omaha	39,196
East St. Louis	43,911
St. Joseph	30,123
Cudahy	4,945
Sioux City	18,352
Ottumwa	5,450
Cedar Rapids	10,065
South St. Paul	32,688
New York and Jersey City	23,978
Philadelphia	7,512
Pittsburgh	3,895

#### SHEEP.

Chicago	54,954
Kansas City	28,831
Omaha	35,457
East St. Louis	11,000
St. Joseph	20,658
Cudahy	250
Sioux City	4,029
South St. Paul	1,642
New York and Jersey City	17,640
Philadelphia	5,030
Pittsburgh	425



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Newark, N. J.—Burt H. Winchester, to deal in farm and dairy products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Boston, Mass.—The Hanover Company, to deal in meats, farm and dairy products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Elizabeth, N. J.—The Trio Manufacturing Company, Inc., to manufacture ice cream, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Louisville, Ky.—T. E. Yann, A. L. Moser and Carl A. Yann are the incorporators of the T. E. Yann Dairy Company. Capital stock, \$5,000.

Waco, Texas.—The H. R. M. Dairy Company has been incorporated by E. W. Marshall, Anderson Riley and J. R. Riley with a capital stock of \$33,000.

Jasper, Ala.—W. J. Rushton, J. F. Rushton and R. H. Woodrow have incorporated the Jasper Ice & Cold Storage Company, with a capital stock of \$15,000.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Oursler Bros. Creamery Company has been incorporated by C. M. Oursler, A. C. Oursler and A. D. Young. Capital stock, \$5,000.

Paducah, Ky.—Louis Koeling and others will incorporate the Paducah Butter Company. Butter making machinery will be installed in the plant now being remodeled.

Lake Charles, La.—The Calcasieu Ice & Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The officers are J. A. Bel, president; O. J. Morriss, vice president; Walter G. Moeling, secretary and treasurer.

Hobart, N. Y.—The Community Ice Company, Inc., to manufacture artificial ice, cold storage business, refrigeration, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by G. Walger, 611 West 110th street; A. J. Peck, 536 West 114th street, New York, N. Y., and J. V. Simpson, 239 Summit avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

## ICE NOTES.

Orange, Va.—An ice and electric plant will be built by H. O. Lyne.

Hooker, Okla.—It is reported that a 5-ton ice plant will be built by Herriott & Rauch. Dallas, Texas.—Fire damaged the plant of the Crystal Ice Cream Company at 1100 Canton street.

Fayette, Ala.—The Sipsey Valley Oil & Fertilizer Co. will install an ice and electric light plant.

Sallisaw, Okla.—An ice plant with a daily capacity of 18 tons will be built by the Superior Ice Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—The cold storage warehouse of the Booth-St. Louis Cold Storage Co. will be remodeled.

St. Louis, Mo.—A one story factory, to cost \$4,500, will be erected by the National Ice Cream Company.

Waldron, Ark.—It is reported that a 5-ton ice factory and cold storage plant will be built by W. S. Mitchell.

Union, N. J.—A building of the William Peter Brewing Company's at 325-327 Union street, has been damaged by fire.

Arkadelphia, Ark.—An ice plant, with a daily capacity of twenty tons, will be built by Mack Risinger, of Nashville, Ark.

Blackshear, Ga.—Contract has been let by the Ware County Light & Power Company for the building of a cold storage plant.

Van Buren, Mo.—The establishment of an ice factory and cannery is being promoted by R. J. Mann, secretary of the Commercial Club.

Beaumont, Texas.—A plan to establish a creamery at this point is being considered by H. A. Perlstein, E. Mebert, J. L. Giles and others.

Moreland, Ky.—An ice plant will be established at this point by L. F. Steele, president of the Hustonville Telephone Co., Hustonville, Ky.

Hancock, Md.—A plan to build a combined ice and electric light plant to be operated by

water or oil power is being considered by Roy Daniels.

Big Springs, Tex.—The Big Springs Ice & Mfg. Co. has been purchased by A. C. Murray, of Clarksville, Tenn., and others, and it is reported improvements will be made.

Northampton, Mass.—Armour & Company have awarded the contract for the construction of a new storehouse and refrigerating plant on Market street, which will cost about \$25,000.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Plans have been prepared for the St. Joseph Cold Storage & Warehouse Co. for the erection of a three-story and basement cold storage warehouse. Cost, \$125,000.

Phoebus, Va.—Improvements to include refrigerator storage room and installation of gas-driving ice producing engine and the remodeling of the present building, will be made by the Phoebus Coal & Ice Company.

Baltimore, Md.—Contract has been let for the erection of storage building and stable of brick construction, 50 x 80 feet, cost \$4,000, at 224-226 York street, by the Maryland Ice Cream & Fruit Products Company, of 17 West Pratt street.

Fort Worth, Texas.—The Alta Vista Creamery Company, will build a creamery and will manufacture 1,000,000 pounds of butter annually. An ice cream factory with a dry hardening room of 4,000 gallons capacity; a 15-ton ice plant and a 50-ton refrigerating plant will also be built.

## NEW YORK COLD STORAGE BILL.

A bill for the regulation of the cold storage business has been introduced in the upper house of the New York legislature by Senator Horton and a like measure in the Assembly by Mr. Knight. The bill is essentially the same as the uniform cold storage bill, with the addition of the word "knowingly" as applying to receivers of goods for storage. It seeks to amend the public health law of the state as follows:

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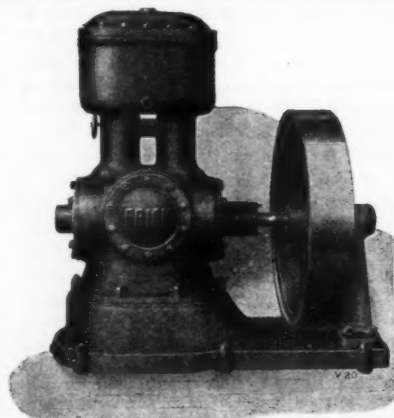
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CINCINNATI: Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse.  
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Henry Bollinger Estate.  
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.  
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.  
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.  
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.  
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.  
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.  
LOS ANGELES: York-California Construction Co.  
LOUISVILLE: Kentucky Consumers' Oil Co.; Union Warehouse Branch.  
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.  
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
NEWARK: American Oil & Sup. Co.  
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Ranta.

NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.; Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Stor. Co.  
PHILADELPHIA: Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.  
PITTSBURGH: Penna. Transfer Co.  
PORTLAND, ORE.: Northwestern Transfer Co.  
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Whse. Co., Edwin Knowles.  
RIO DE JANEIRO: F. H. Walter & Co.  
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.; Rochester Carting Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.  
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.  
ST. PAUL: Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co.; R. B. Whitacre & Co.  
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction Co.  
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.  
SPOKANE: Spokane Transfer & Storage Co.  
SEATTLE: York Construction & Supply Co.  
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

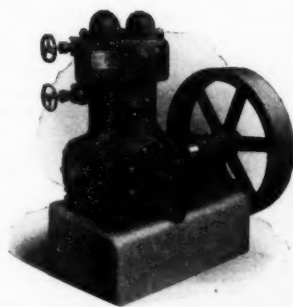
Sec. 335. Definitions. For the purpose of this article "cold storage" shall mean the storage or keeping of articles of food at or below the temperature above zero of forty-five degrees Fahrenheit in a cold storage warehouse; "cold storage warehouse" shall mean any place artificially cooled to or below a temperature above zero of forty-five degrees Fahrenheit, in which articles of food are placed and held for thirty days or more; "articles of food" shall mean fresh meat and fresh meat products and all fish, game, poultry, eggs and butter.

Sec. 336. License to be secured. No person, firm or corporation shall maintain or operate a cold storage warehouse without a license so to do issued by the state commissioner of health. Any person, firm or corporation desiring such a license shall make written application to the state commissioner of health for that purpose, stating the location of the warehouse. Such commissioner shall thereupon cause an examination to be made of said warehouse and, if it be found by him to be in a proper tended use, he shall issue a license authorizing the applicant to operate the same as a cold storage warehouse during one year. All licenses shall expire on October first. The license shall be issued upon payment to the treasurer of the state by the applicant of a license fee of twenty-five dollars for a full year and at such rate for a part of a year.

Sec. 336-a. Revocation of license. In case of any cold storage warehouse, or any part thereof, shall at any time be deemed by such commissioner to be in an unsanitary condition, or not properly equipped for its intended use, he shall notify the licensee of such condition and upon the failure of the licensee to put such cold storage warehouse in a sanitary condition or to properly equip the same for its intended use, within a time to be designated by such commissioners, he shall revoke such license.

Sec. 336-b. Records: monthly reports. Every such licensee shall keep accurate records of the articles of food received in and of the articles of food withdrawn from his cold storage warehouse, and the state commissioner of health shall have free access to such records at any time. Every such licensee shall submit a monthly report to the said commissioner setting forth in itemized particulars the quantities and kinds of articles of food in his cold storage warehouse. Such monthly reports shall be filed on or before the fifth day of each month, and the reports so rendered shall show the conditions existing on the last day of the preceding month reported and a summary of such reports shall be prepared by such commissioner and shall be open to public inspection on or before the tenth day of each month.

Sec. 336-c. Inspection of warehouses. The state commissioner of health shall inspect and supervise all cold storage warehouses and make such inspection of articles of food therein as he may deem necessary to secure the proper enforcement of this article, and he shall have access to all cold storage warehouses at all reasonable times. Such commissioner may



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appoint such persons as he deems qualified to make any inspection under this article.

Sec. 336-d. Only wholesome food to be put in cold storage; to be marked if not for human consumption. No article of food intended for human consumption shall be placed, or knowingly received or kept in any cold storage warehouse, if diseased, tainted, otherwise unfit for human consumption, or in such condition that it will not keep wholesome for human consumption. No article of food, for use other than for human consumption shall be placed, received or kept in any cold storage warehouse unless previously marked, in accordance with forms to be prescribed by such commissioner, in such a way as to indicate plainly the fact that such article of food is not to be sold or used for human food.

Sec. 336-e. Cold storage food to be marked. No person, firm or corporation shall place, receive or keep in any cold storage warehouse in this state articles of food unless the same shall be plainly marked, stamped or tagged, either upon the container in which they are packed or upon the article of food itself, with the date when placed therein; and no person,

firm or corporation shall remove, or allow to be removed, such articles of food from any cold storage warehouse unless the same shall be plainly marked, stamped or tagged, either on the container in which it is enclosed or upon the article of food itself, with the date of such removal, and such marks, stamps and tags shall be prima facie evidence of such receipt and removal and to the dates thereof. All articles of food in any cold storage warehouse at the time this article goes into effect, shall, before being removed therefrom, be plainly marked, stamped or tagged with the date when this article goes into effect and the date of removal therefrom.

Sec. 336-f. Time that cold storage food may be kept; extensions. No person, firm or corporation shall hereafter keep or permit to remain in any cold storage warehouse any article of food which has been held in cold storage either within or without of the state, for a longer aggregate period than twelve months, except with the consent of the state commissioner of health, as hereinafter provided. Such commissioner shall, upon application during the twelfth month, extend the period of storage beyond twelve months for any particular article of food, provided the same is found upon examination to be in proper condition for further cold storage. The length of time for which such further storage is allowed shall be specified in the order granting the permission. A report on each case in which such extension of storage may be permitted, including information relating to the reason for the action of the state commissioner of health, the kinds and amounts of the articles of food for which the storage period was extended, and the length of time for which this continuance was granted, shall be filed open to public inspection, in the office of the state commissioner of health, and shall be included in his annual report. Such extension shall be not more than sixty days; a second extension of not more than sixty days may be granted upon a re-examination, but the entire extended period shall be not more than one hundred and twenty days in all.

Sec. 366-g. Cold storage food to be so marked when offered for sale. It shall be unlawful to sell, or to offer for sale, any article of food which has been held for a period of thirty days or over in cold storage either within or without the state, without notifying persons purchasing, or intending to purchase, the same, that it has been so held, by the display of a placard plainly and conspicuously marked, "Cold Storage Goods," on the bulk mass or articles of food; and it shall be unlawful to represent or advertise as fresh any article of food which has been held in cold storage for a period of thirty days or over.

Sec. 336-h. Return or transfer of cold storage food. It shall be unlawful to transfer any article of food from one cold storage warehouse to another if such transfer is made for the purpose of avoiding any provision of this article, and such transfer shall be unlawful unless all prior stampings, markings and taggings upon such article shall remain thereon.

Sec. 336-i. Rules and regulations. The state commissioner of health may make all necessary rules and regulations to carry this article into effect. Such rules and regulations shall be filed in the office of the commissioner and shall not take effect until within ten days after such filing.

Sec. 336-j. Penalties. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be punished for the first offense by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and for the second or any subsequent offense by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of not more than six months, or by both.

Sec. 2. The repeal of article 16-a of the public health law by this act shall not affect any penalty or forfeiture incurred under this article prior to the time this act takes effect, but such penalty or forfeiture may be enforced in the same manner and by the same authority as if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and sixteen, except that application may be made to the state commissioner of health and license issued

under article 16-a of the public health law as amended by this act, to commence on such date.

#### FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK ORDERS.

J. F. Bowman, director of sales of the Federal Motor Truck Company, Detroit, Mich., has returned from a three week's trip in the East, where he has been establishing new agencies. He also attended the Automobile Show at Boston and declares that the new two-ton Federal model attracted much attention and many sales were made by the Boston Federal Sales Company, which was recently organized with C. E. Whitten, former Federal agent of Lynn, Mass., as manager.

Mr. Bowman declares that the demand from the eastern part of the United States is greater than ever before and that many business houses are federalizing their delivery departments. From the West a large number of orders also is being received, the San Francisco dealer last week giving the largest single order received this year for trucks over the transcontinental telephone the day Mr. Bowman returned from the East.

#### TRADE CONDITIONS IN ARGENTINA.

Conditions in the Argentine are not at all good, according to a trade correspondent. "One thing after another has happened in the country to retard the fattening of cattle, from winter frosts to locusts and drought, the latter being still with us and not much sign of being broken," he writes.

"Unfortunately for us, this does not seem to be driving the cattle to market to any great extent, as the estancieros are in very good shape financially and they seem to want to hold their cattle rather than market them.

"The cattle are nothing like what they were in quality when we first opened our packing plants, and you can see the effects of the troubles that the feeders have had in the quality and condition of the stock we are getting. Business generally seems to be better here, however, and there is a more optimistic feeling among the merchants and the people.

#### SUNDAY WORK IN NEW JERSEY.

A hearing was held at Washington this week by Chief Melvin of the Bureau of Animal Industry relative to the application of the meat inspection regulation forbidding Sunday slaughtering in plants in New Jersey. The Department has made a rule that no Sunday work shall be performed at inspected establishments where State laws prohibit it. The hearing was for the purpose of determining this question as applied to New Jersey. Decision was reserved.

#### CITY INSPECTS UNDER STATE LAW.

It is reported from Fort Worth, Tex., that the city authorities have ordered the local health board to conduct local meat inspection under the State law providing for such inspection. This action was taken following the report of the health board that no local meat inspection ordinance had been passed, though one had been recommended. The inspection referred to involves locally-killed meats, as the big plants are all under federal inspection.

## Mr. Packer OR Mr. Meat Dealer

If you are not using



has the thought ever come to you that by not using it you might possibly be working against your own best interests?

For why would you be of the few, when an overwhelming number of those engaged in the same kind of business you are, and have to cope with the same cleaning problems you do, rely upon this cleaner to do their work?

Is not such a record worth your investigation to determine why it is as it is? Your

Indian in Circle



In Every Package

regular supply house will be pleased to furnish you with this cleaner.

**The J.B. Ford Co.,** Sole Mfrs.  
**WYANDOTTE, - MICH.**

*This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited*

**IT CLEANS CLEAN**



## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### FACTS ABOUT MOTOR TRUCK TIRES.

The latest piece of Goodrich truck tire literature issued is a booklet called "Decreasing Truck Vibration." Its purpose is to tell the complete story of Goodrich De Luxe tires, which are winning such remarkable favor among truck operators in every section of the country. The chief feature of De Luxe construction is the greater volume of wear-resisting tread in comparison with the ordinary tire. On this point the booklet says:

"The regular S. A. E. solid tire of most makes is but  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches high—no matter what its width. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch of this height is composed of steel base and hard rubber sub-base. About 2 inches is tread rubber. In this lies its resiliency, its ability to absorb vibration, jars, etc. Years of use have demonstrated that in tires of 5, 6 and 7-inch widths, this 2 inches of rubber is often insufficient to properly cushion and support the weight of heavy loads or to properly resist road wear."

The DeLux principle, as explained in the volume, makes for the fullest efficiency in a tire built for severest forms of motor truck service. Made in three widths, 5, 6 and 7 inches, the height of tread is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches higher than ordinary tires of the corresponding widths. Evidences of remarkable service from De Luxe tires are also presented.

Truck users will find "Decreasing Truck Vibration" a ready reference on the subject of truck tires. It is being distributed from the Goodrich factory in Akron and through branches and depots in every section of the country.

### THE NEW KERN PROVISION PLANT.

A new and thoroughly up-to-date provision plant, that compares favorably with any establishment of its kind in this country, has just been built by George Kern, Inc., in Thirty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue, New York City. It is connected with another building in which is located the retail department, on Ninth avenue, and is 75 by 100 feet. The old plant is 25 by 100 feet, which gives ample space for the big business that is contemplated, which is a capacity of 300 hogs daily.

On the ground floor on the Thirty-eighth street side of the new building are the main salesrooms and shipping departments.

The sausage and bologna factory on the floor above is a model that will doubtless have many imitators in future packinghouse construction. It is equipped with two Sanders and two Buffalo Silent choppers of large size, and a 400-pound stuffer from the R. T. Randall Company, of Philadelphia, each machine having its own motor. The hog cutting table is of steel, 16 by 8 feet, and is so built that it can be kept absolutely clean at all times.

The main offices are on the first floor on the Thirty-eighth street side, and are large and airy and handsomely furnished; all that is best and newest in office fixtures and that makes for efficiency and labor saving has been installed. A big hydraulic elevator with tracking connections for each floor saves much labor and hauling.

There are six large smokehouses, several cooling rooms and large refrigerators fitted with the Stevenson cold storage doors, for

which cold air is furnished by a 60-ton refrigerating machine and a 200 h. p. Wolf-Linde ice machine. The daily ice-making capacity is 45 cakes of ice of 400 pounds each. Every drop of water on the premises, no matter for what purpose used, is filtered. The flooring throughout the building is a cement and steel powder composition which is said to be unbreakable and proof against any kind of rough work.

The lard rendering apparatus and lard roller was installed by the Brecht Company, and is most complete in all details. The ventilating system is as perfect as it is possible to make it. All smoke, foul air, odors, etc., are carried off, leaving no objectionable features whatever. The smoking is done by the new air-blast gas system which gets such perfect results.

The plant will be ready for business in a very short time, and when in running order will more than double last year's business. The great growth of this establishment is due

to the efforts of just one man, George Kern himself. Starting in business in a small way 25 years ago in a little Ninth avenue store, his working hours per day were not measured by the clock, but by his own endurance, and ability to use brains along with muscle. In all those years of hard work he faithfully adhered to quality, honesty, courtesy and prompt delivery. Today, as 25 years ago, a child can buy five cents' worth of bologna and receive the same treatment as a \$5 or a \$50 customer.

Mr. Kern considers that part of his business very important. He has built a reputation on those lines in his retail department, and now that he is at the head of one of the largest establishments of its kind in the city he will continue along the same lines that have brought him success. The thirteen-story building that towers above the old five-story plant is a monument which one man was able to erect to his own industry after a quarter of a century of hard work.



NEW PROVISION PLANT OF GEORGE KERN, INC., NEW YORK CITY.  
Old Plant May Be Seen on the Right of the Picture.

# Chicago Section

It's a fine sharp winter we're having this spring!

Some day we'll learn that a stitch in time saves nine.

"Practice makes perfect"—destruction and misery in war.

If a hawg is 12 cents a foot, how much is that per yard?

There are drives and drives—driving in, and being driven out!

Ever try to force yourself to do sumpin' you didn't feel like doin'?

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$4.250 net to the buyer.

Now comes the aftermath of Prexy's "watchful waiting" policy with Mexico.

Hitched double kinda put a little pep into the old wheel horse "Woodrow"; wot?

"Bob" MacManus was out of town again this week. Bob is quite a busy traveler.

Bill's dove of peace proved to be a mud-hen. And the little old Ford runs rite a-long.

Swift & Company's soldier boy "rookies" are polishing up their fighting tools and drill knowledge.

The school book trust will now begin to smile over the thought of a whole slough of new geographies and revised histories.

No other incentive would seem necessary to make *anyone* fight, than to have that greaser Villa sneer and laugh at us.

Spring—we came near busting into poetry, but will wait until Spring springs something besides snow and north winds.

There are two guys, anyhow, who dare not set foot on United States soil; viz., Villa and Jack Johnson. And there are others!

Some days we feel better than on other days. And then again, some days we feel worse. Ever have the jumping toothache?

There must be some bad leaks in the lunatic asylums, judging from what appears on the vaudeville stage all too frequently.

The great American hog is headed for a prominent place in the Zoo. Then you'll hear the newsies say, "Chee! is dat a horg?"

Hey diddle diddle, the cat and the fiddle, the HOG jumped over the moon! The little dog laughed to see such sport—you bet he did!

"Tankage" Tomkins, of J. B. Ziegler & Company, returned from an extended business trip the other day and reports business good.

W. J. B. insists upon showing his friendly (?) interest in W. W., even if he has to use his little hammer to make Woodrow take notice.

Next to criticizing the President nothing pleases your Uncle Billy better than the sight of a monster tent, which spells "bacon" to him.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 11, 1916, averaged 10.88 cents per pound for domestic beef.

Preparedness begins to assume much less the aspect of a joke, any way you look at. And thorough preparedness means some job, and some time to complete it. Get busy, ye legislators!

That army machine gun at Columbus that wouldn't go off when the test came was a typical sample of our army preparedness. Oh, yes, we have the finest army in the world—to get ready!

If we don't have war with Japan it will not be Hobson's fault. He's been advocating it (that's the right word) for twenty years. Looks like Bill Hearse will get the little rattle he's been howling for so long.

Just because people get "chummy" or "clubby" or otherwise friendly, is no reason they should lie to one another and steal each other's wives. Nevertheless the "best friend" often is the culprit on the show-down.

The National Live Stock Exchange Committee in its latest published letter to hog raisers says: "And the fill—don't forget that! With hot weather coming along and hogs selling around or above \$9, the 'fill' on

a load of hogs means money in the shippers' pockets if they send their property to the open market." No comment is necessary!

"Hogs is hogs," evidently. Soon be a shillin'—maybe. What's the use of raising and feeding two hogs for 6 cents, when you can raise one for 12 cents? Less work, less feed, less possible loss from disease, less freight, and so on. And—oh, well! The packer is to blame for the high cost of living, anyhow. At least your Johnny Cake Hollow politician says so.

W. G. Press & Company say of the hog market and the provision situation: "The advance in hogs last week was very rapid, without any special feature in the meat situation, and we think hogs are too high from a supply and demand standpoint. While the salesmen of hogs are making a stubborn effort to keep the hog market from breaking, we think hogs will sell lower and the supply will be better on the break than on the advance. The country got bullish on hogs with such a rapid advance, and as soon as the hog raisers see the market going lower they will be, as they always are, free sellers on the break. Lent will to some extent bring a curtailment in the consumption of meats. On the other hand the excellent industrial condition over the country, with every prospect for its continuing, tends to an increased consumption, so that on the whole we look for a good consuming demand for meats. Provision futures have had a setback from Monday's high point, and we think the provision market should have still more of a setback before it can be regarded as in a healthy position for buyers. On the extreme advance all the shorts were run in and at the closing of the market Monday the trade was almost unanimously on the bull side and the market strained. Therefore, the break was quite natural. Hogs are relatively higher than prices for future delivery. There is a loss in killing hogs and making product for future delivery at present prices, therefore there is more room for a break in hogs than in provisions. Hogs at 10c. are high for this season of year and we shall not be surprised to see quite a good break in hog prices, because hogs and product should be much nearer their proper relative value."

Watch page 48 for business chances.

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PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS  
Manhattan Building CHICAGO, ILL.  
WE DESIGN AND REMODEL  
PACKING PLANTS.  
ALLIED INDUSTRIES.  
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COLD STORAGE BUILDINGS.  
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**D**OES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

## Anhydrous **SUPREME** Ammonia

**"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"**

Fill your requirements.

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

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Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

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### John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

**Packers and Commission Slaughterers**

**Beef, Pork and Mutton**

Members of the American Meat Packers' Association

### LEON DASHEW

Counselor At Law

320 Broadway New York

Phones: Worth 2914-5.

#### References:

Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons,  
The Cudahy Packing Inc.  
Co.  
Rosebrock Butter & Manhattan Veal &  
Egg Co., Inc. Mutton Co.  
New York Butchers United Dressed Beef  
Dressed Meat Co. Co.

### CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

**Beef and Pork Packers**

Boneless Beef Cuts. Sausage Materials.  
Commission Slaughterers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION  
Correspondence Solicited

UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO

#### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

ago. The increase is slight, but, together with the lessened demand for meats during the Lenten season, has acted as a check to the advancing market, and values have eased off about 25c. per cwt. from the high point in the trade. One load of prime "singers" sold Wednesday at \$9.90, which was the extreme top of the market, but the legitimate top was \$9.85, with the bulk of the hogs selling at \$9.65@9.80, and healthy pigs at \$8@8.50.

There seemed to be more liberal numbers at all market points to open the week in this department than the trade required, and slaughterers were able to force moderate declines on most varieties Monday, with the market holding in about a steady groove during Tuesday's session. There was a firm, active opening Wednesday morning, although only moderate numbers were sold up to 11 o'clock. Indications point to a little advance over the sales of the day before. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$11@11.60; poor to medium, \$10.50@10.85; culls, \$8.50@9.50; good to choice light yearlings, \$10.25@10.60; poor to medium and heavy yearlings, \$9.50@10; fat wethers, \$8.40@8.75; good to choice ewes, \$8.30@8.60; poor to medium, \$7.50@8; culls, \$5.50@6.50.

### W. B. HULME

BROKER

PACKING HOUSE AND COTTON OIL  
PRODUCTS—GREASE AND TALLOW  
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**PORK LARD SHORTRIBS**

*For Future Delivery*

GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

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with

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Importers, Exporters **ALL GRADES OF ANIMAL HAIR**  
and Manufacturers

DEALERS IN HIDES, PELTS, TALLOW, GREASE, DRY BONES AND PACKING HOUSE BY-PRODUCTS

**CHICAGO**

**WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS**



## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 6.....	10,814	1,421	48,437	17,429
Tuesday, March 7.....	4,612	3,840	14,177	11,854
Wednesday, March 8.....	14,394	2,612	35,605	15,651
Thursday, March 9.....	4,438	2,828	24,486	15,774
Friday, March 10.....	1,586	611	16,352	6,295
Saturday, March 11.....	255	64	14,570	2,336

Total last week.....	42,069	11,376	153,096	69,339
Previous week.....	44,559	10,439	181,191	65,748
Cor. week, 1915.....	43,470	9,214	140,175	61,118
Cor. week, 1914.....	47,289	8,536	118,892	61,087

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 6.....	3,696	50	13,002
Tuesday, March 7.....	971	...	4,850
Wednesday, March 8.....	3,034	74	7,105
Thursday, March 9.....	1,710	175	6,226
Friday, March 10.....	688	...	4,975
Saturday, March 11.....	98	...	5,507

Total last week.....	10,177	308	41,755
Previous week.....	10,817	606	45,135
Cor. week, 1915.....	1,519	11	6,085
Cor. week, 1914.....	15,271	176	36,806

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to March 11, 1916.....	497,717	2,487,710	750,211
Same period, 1915.....	404,179	1,943,746	734,228

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending March 11, 1916.....	505,000
Previous week.....	581,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	549,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	408,000
Total year to date.....	7,788,000
Same period, 1915.....	6,489,000
Same period, 1914.....	5,303,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to March 11, 1916.....	143,400	431,100	195,600
Week ago.....	138,700	508,700	180,400
Year ago.....	145,000	433,300	208,400
Two years ago.....	122,600	823,100	233,500

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to March 11, and same period a year ago:

	1913.	1915.
Cattle.....	1,507,000	1,315,000
Hogs.....	6,719,000	3,383,000
Sheep.....	2,068,000	2,187,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	1913.	1915.
Week ending March 11, 1916:		
Armour & Co.....	27,400	
Swift & Co.....	9,900	
S. & S. Co.....	7,300	
Morris & Co.....	6,800	
Hammond Co.....	5,000	
Western P. Co.....	9,000	
Anglo-American.....	7,200	
Independent P. Co.....	7,600	
Boyd-Lunham.....	5,100	
Roberts & Oako.....	3,800	
Brennan P. Co.....	6,500	
Muller & Hart.....	3,400	
Others.....	15,800	

Totals.....	114,300
Total last week.....	138,900
Total cor. week, 1915.....	154,500
Total cor. week, 1914.....	88,600
Total for 1916 to date.....	1,909,600
Corresponding period, 1915.....	1,836,200

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.70	\$9.50	\$8.20	\$11.15
Previous week.....	8.50	8.85	7.90	11.00
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.80	6.80	7.60	9.60
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.40	8.70	5.95	7.65
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.30	8.78	6.55	8.75
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.20	6.89	5.10	7.10
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.20	6.93	4.75	6.15

## CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$7.75@10.00
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.50@ 9.50
Inferior steers.....	7.75@ 8.50
Stockers and feeders.....	7.25@ 8.15
Good to choice heifers.....	7.00@ 8.50
Good to choice cows.....	5.50@ 8.00
Cutters.....	4.00@ 5.10
Canners.....	3.50@ 4.25
Butcher bulls.....	6.00@ 6.75
Holstein bulls.....	5.00@ 6.40
Good to prime veal calves.....	9.50@11.00
Heavy calves.....	7.50@ 9.25

## HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$9.60@ 9.90
Fair to fancy light.....	9.50@ 9.85
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.....	9.75@10.00
Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 lbs.....	9.70@ 9.95
Heavy mixed packing.....	9.60@ 9.75
Rough heavy packing.....	9.50@ 9.65
Pigs, fair to good.....	7.85@ 8.50
*Stags.....	8.00@ 9.25

\*Stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

## SHEEP.

Native ewes, fair to good.....	\$7.40@ 8.50
Western fed ewes.....	7.00@ 8.65
Yearlings.....	7.50@10.35
Wethers, fair to choice.....	7.75@ 8.85
Feeding lambs.....	9.50@10.90
Colorado lambs.....	10.00@11.60
Fed western lambs.....	9.75@11.50

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$22.92½	\$23.15	\$22.90	\$23.00
July.....	22.75	22.95	22.75	22.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.10	11.30	11.05	11.27½
July.....	11.30	11.57½	11.22½	11.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	12.07½	12.32½	12.07½	\$12.32½
July.....	12.20	12.50	12.20	12.50

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	23.10	23.40	22.95	23.25
July.....	23.00	23.20	22.85	\$23.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.25	11.37½	11.20	11.25
July.....	11.40	11.62½	11.40	11.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	12.25	12.45	12.20	\$12.37½
July.....	12.37½	12.65	12.37½	12.57½

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	23.25	23.30	23.02½	23.05
July.....	22.92½	23.00	22.70	\$22.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.05	11.20	10.80	\$11.00
July.....	11.30	11.45	11.05	\$11.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	12.20	12.27½	12.07½	12.17½
July.....	12.52½	12.57½	12.30	\$12.37½

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	22.75	23.00	22.75	22.97½
July.....	22.50	22.77½	22.50	22.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.97½	11.00	10.87½	\$10.97½
July.....	11.20	11.22½	11.12½	11.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	12.12½	12.12½	12.02½	\$12.10
July.....	12.32½	12.35	12.22½	12.30

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	22.82½	23.50	22.82½	22.92½
July.....	22.70	23.02½	22.70	\$22.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.97½	11.05	10.92½	\$11.05
July.....	11.37½	11.32½	11.20	\$11.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	12.10	12.17½	11.92½	11.97½
July.....	12.27½	12.37½	12.15	\$12.20

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	22.97½	22.97½	22.62½	22.80
July.....	22.60	22.60	22.40	22.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.12½	11.20	11.02½	11.15
July.....	11.37½	11.47½	11.30	11.40
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	12.00	12.00	11.65	\$11.80
July.....	12.22½	12.22½	11.87½	\$12.02½

†Bld. ‡Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	11	@16
Corned Flanks.....	11	@12½
Round Steaks.....	15	@25
Round Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts.....	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12	@15
Rollad Roast.....	16	@18

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	22	@24
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15	@15
Legs, fancy.....	24	@25
Stew.....	14	@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	20	@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	25	@25
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	16	@18
Stew.....	14	@14½
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Hind Quarters.....	16	@18
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@14
Rib and Loin Chops.....	22	@25
Shoulder Chops.....	16	@16

## Pork.

Pork Loins.....	18	@20
Pork Chops.....	22	@24
Pork Shoulders.....	15	@15
Pork Tenders.....	35	@35
Pork Butts.....	18	@18
Spare Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Hocks.....	11	@12½
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	12½	@12½

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	20	@22
Fore Quarters.....	14	@16
Legs.....	20	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	18	@20
Cutlets.....	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@30

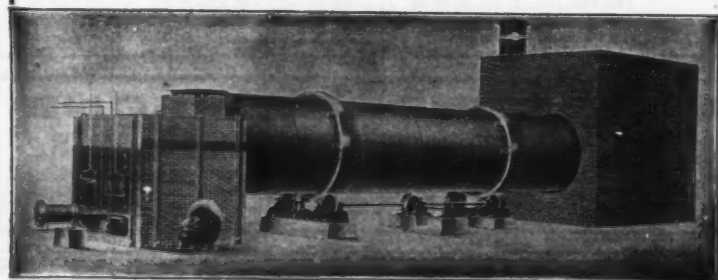
## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	4	@4
Bones, per cwt.....	75	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	23½	@23½
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons).....	65	@65
Kips.....	20	@20

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**47 PACKING COMPANIES**  
are now using  
**BREWERS & PACKERS  
SPECIAL ENAMEL**  
Hard and Smooth as Tile  
and just as Washable  
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Watch Page 48  
for  
Business Chances

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# Retail Section

## Supreme Court Upholds Laws Against Trading Stamps

The United States Supreme Court last week handed down a decision sustaining the right of States to legislate against trading stamps. The decision upholds the State laws of Florida and Washington, which practically bar trading stamps by making the license fees and other conditions prohibitive. Trading stamp interests claimed these laws were unconstitutional. The highest court in the land sustains the right of the States to enact such laws, however.

The opinions in these two cases are of the most sweeping character and substantially uphold every contention of the opponents of trading stamps and premium schemes in general. The court held that trading stamps can be taxed by the States even when they appear in the original packages with articles imported into the State, or where the stamp is to be exchanged for cash or merchandise. Thus it will be seen that the rulings cover coupons packed with commodities, as well as trading stamps of the ordinary variety.

The Washington trading stamp law imposes a license fee of \$6,000 per annum on trading stamp companies, as well as dealers who handle them. In the case of concerns selling the stamps, this fee must be paid in every county of the State where they do business. The Florida law is modeled after the Washington law, but the license fee is not so large, though being of a prohibitive nature.

One clause in the decision intimates that the contention of the trading stamp companies that trading stamps are only another form of advertising is erroneous, "inasmuch as the schemes have no such directness and effect." Another statement in the decision conveys the impression that the court was strongly of the opinion that the appeal of the trading stamp was very likely to lead people into extravagant buying which they could ill afford, a claim that is persistently made by retail merchants wherever the trading stamp has gained a foothold.

On March 6 three decisions were handed down by the United States Supreme Court, all dealing with the general right of State legislatures to enact discriminatory legislation affecting the use of coupons, profit-sharing certificates, or other devices, redeemable in premiums. Of these cases, one was brought to the Supreme Court on error from the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, and the other two were appeals from decisions rendered in United States District Courts in Washington State and in the State of Florida, respectively.

In determining the right of a State to impose restrictions, which are practically prohibitive, on the use of premium certificates in connection with the sale of merchandise, the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice McKenna speaking, decided that there is no basis for making a distinction in the treatment of the various methods employed in the distribution of these certificates—that is, where the retailer distributes and redeems his own coupons; where the coupons are enclosed in merchandise by manufacturers and shipped from

without the State, the manufacturers subsequently redeeming such certificates; and where a so-called "premium company" is established for the distribution and redemption of the coupons or certificates. In each case, the court held, the retailer or merchant is a factor in the completion of the sale, and therefore properly subject to State regulation.

The court considered the various objections urged against the validity of the statutes in question on the broad general basis of the use of premium certificates by merchants, without reference to the methods employed by the particular complainants. Finding that the statutes are justified in discriminating between a business employing coupons and a business in which such coupons are not used, and also that the objection of interference with contract obligations is unwarranted, in view of the fact that all statutes of this nature are purely prospective in operation, the court considered somewhat more at length the objection based upon the "due process" clause of the Federal Constitution, which prohibits the taking of property without due process of law.

The right to use a premium plan was urged as a business liberty, constituting a particular method of advertising. In this connection a distinction was drawn by the court between ordinary advertising methods and the method against which the provisions of the statutes are directed. In the words of the decision: "Advertising is merely identification and description, appraising of quality and place. It has no other object than to draw attention to the article to be sold, and the acquisition of the article to be sold constitutes the only inducement to its purchase."

The schemes of complainants have no such direction and effects. They rely upon something else than the article sold. They tempt by a promise of greater value than that article and apparently not represented in its price, and it hence may be thought that thus by an appeal to cupidity lure to improvidence."

The court, therefore, reaches the conclusion that a State may regulate or prohibit the use of premium plans, under its police power, if in the judgment of the legislature regulation is desirable.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Frank Brown, of Dodge Center, Minn., has purchased the meat market on Main street, Maquoketa, Iowa, formerly conducted by P. R. Neville.

A meat department has been opened in connection with the grocery store of Guy F. Baker on North Main street, St. Albans, Vt.

A meat market has been opened in Pomeroy, Iowa, by I. C. Butson and his son, William.

A meat market in Whitehall, N. Y., has been purchased by Harry E. Swan. The market will be managed by Frank Kessler.

Lemuel J. Potter has sold out his grocery business in Interlaken, N. Y., and will open a meat market in Trumansburg, N. Y.

W. W. Vivian has sold his meat market in

Wauzeka, Wis., to E. Stuekey. Mr. Vivian will open a meat market in Albany, Wis.

A meat market has been opened in Simsbury, Conn., by Fred Smelefsky.

William Dent's meat market at Columbiaville, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

Frederick Gouaze's meat market at 822 North Alexander street, New Orleans, La., was entered by burglars and \$300 taken.

A meat market has been opened at 1351 Blaisdell street, Rockford, Ill., by John Bolger.

Philip St. Francois has sold his meat market on High street, Nashua, N. H., to John B. and Henry Dumaine.

Work has been begun on a new building in McIntosh, Minn., in which Simeon Soldberg will open a meat market.

William Krieknaus, 82 years old, for many years owner of a meat market in Evansville, Ind., died of pneumonia. Mr. Krieknaus was born in Germany and is survived by his widow and seven children.

The second annual banquet of the Master Butchers' Association of Toledo, Ohio, was held in Kest's Restaurant on Tuesday, February 15.

Harry B. Merritt, doing business under the name of A. B. Merritt, meat market at Kingston, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$2,947 and assets of \$872.

Charles L. Dean, 31 years old, who conducted a meat market on North Main street, Wichita, Kan., was killed in an automobile accident.

A meat market will be opened in Pulaski, Ill., by Elias Buckles, of Decatur, Ill.

Peter Nissen, grocer and butcher, 1221 South Twenty-fourth street, Omaha, Neb., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$1,400 and assets of \$1,230.

The retail butchers of Wilmington, N. C., have organized a local association to be known as the Wilmington Meat Dealers' Association. John W. Batson was elected president and J. L. Middleton, secretary.

R. B. Jordan's meat market on Commercial street, Steubenville, Ohio, is being remodeled.

W. C. Hauser has sold his meat and grocery market at 1718 Knoxville avenue, Averyville, Ill., to George Bessler.

T. A. and M. M. Reynolds have opened a new meat market, to be known as the Chicago Meat Market, at 303 East Monroe street, Springfield, Ill.

F. C. Katzenbarger, of Thayer, Iowa, has purchased the City Meat Market in Clearfield, Iowa.

John H. Campbell, of Quincy, Mass., butcher and grocer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$1,504; assets, \$70.

Mr. Gable has sold his interest in the meat market at Flanagan, Ill., to his partner, Jesse Boyer.

Herman Manell has moved his meat business to larger and better quarters, and is now located on Dixie Highway, Steger, Ill.

A meat market will be opened in Mount Pulaski, Ill., by Albert Rund, of Clinton, Ill.

A meat market will be opened in Randall, Ill., by Frank Gould.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Henry Schweizer, a butcher of Elizabeth, N. J. Liabilities, \$6,856, and assets, \$1,400.

Charles O. Morgan and his son, Joseph, will open a fish market in Wolfeboro, N. H.

A meat market will be opened at the corner of Madison avenue and Sixty-third street, New York, N. Y., by Otis J. Bliss.

A meat market will be opened on Washington street, Wellesley, Mass., by Henry Butchman and Arthur Schuman, formerly with F. A. Collidge & Co.

Frank Kimel has sold the Cash Meat Market in Wahpeton, N. D., to George McCullough, who has been in his employ for about six months.



A meat market will be opened in the rear of the Mercantile Store at Calumet, Okla., by Henry Jarvill.

A meat market in Colony, Kan., has been purchased by Ben Larson, of Osage City, Kan. A meat market will be opened in Jamestown, Kan., by George Lewis and Frank Miller.

Mr. Killian has purchased the meat market and restaurant in Brinkman, Okla., formerly conducted by William Thompson.

J. A. Marmont, of Chanute, has purchased the Hereford meat market in Emporia, Kan., formerly conducted by William Boehn.

A meat market has been opened in Rose Hill, Ill., by G. W. Shaw, of Tipton, Ind.

A new meat market will be opened at 82 South Fourth street, Columbus, Ohio, by R. Wilke, who operates a chain of meat markets in that city.

A meat market has been opened in Lake Fork, Ill., by John Croggin.

H. M. and E. W. Barrett and L. W. Puckett have entered into partnership with W. H. Barrett, who has conducted a meat market in Sterling, Ill., for some time. The firm will be known as W. H. Barrett & Sons.

John Bell and Homer La Joie have sold their interests in the meat market in Birmingham, Mich., to David Bell. Frank Schlaack has entered into partnership with David Bell and the market is now conducted under the firm name of Schlaack & Bell.

A meat market has been opened in St. Anne, Ill., by A. Chevalier.

Philip Engelhorn has traded his meat market in San Jose, Ill., for the skating rink formerly conducted by Ralph Carlile.

Ed. Briggs will dispose of his meat market in Lafayette, Ill.

Lewis Mantel, Sr., who conducted a meat market in Lewiston, Pa., died suddenly at his home in that city.

Merton E. Guertin, who bought out the meat business of W. Morse, in Chelsea, Vt., last December, has moved his business to the Colton Block.

Philip Lasher has opened a meat market to be known as the "Yellow Kid Market," at 616 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y.

C. M. Bidwell, who has been in the meat and provision business in Charlestown, N. H.,

for a number of years, has sold his business to W. S. Taylor.

Improvements have been made to the meat market in Gladstone, Ill., conducted by Daniel Logan.

One hundred dollars was taken from the cash register by two armed bandits who entered the meat market at 3394 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, Ill., conducted by John Kieker.

Horowitz Bros., dealers in provisions, etc., at 2547 and 2804 Eighth avenue, New York, N. Y., have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of \$7,629, nominal assets of \$1,300 and actual assets, \$700.

Fred Wohlfeil has purchased the Portage Avenue Meat Market, Three Rivers, Mich.

A. B. Casler has purchased the meat business of George W. Delamarter, in Sears, Mich., from the heirs.

Henry Putnam is about to close out his meat market in Clarks, Neb.

C. P. Angleton has opened a meat market on Douglas avenue, Beaver, Okla.

Fritz Luenberger has sold his interest in the Gem Meat Market, Topeka, Kan., to E. W. Webb, of Fort Scott, Kan.

George Fields has purchased the Palace Meat Market in Vinita, Okla., from W. P. Morgan.

F. W. Collard has added a stock of meats to his grocery business at Alba, Mich.

Avery Swartout has sold his interest in the meat firm of Knight & Swartout, Addison, Mich., and the firm is now Knight & Hough.

The Weinmann-Geisendorfer Company, Ann Arbor, Mich., has succeeded to the business of Louis C. Weinmann.

Gray Brothers have moved the Chelan Meat Market into new quarters in the Clary building, Chelan, Wash.

The Independent Cash Market, Coeur d'Alene, Ida., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,500.

Harry Pennington has purchased the stock of meats in Humboldt, Neb., of Roy Dean.

James A. Grey is closing out his meat and grocery business in San Jose, Cal.

J. C. Kiemel was held up in his meat market at 2501 North Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and robbed of \$45.

Improvements, including the installation of

a large refrigerator, have been made in the meat market at Edwardsville, Ill., conducted by Schumacher & Hardbeck.

Mr. Mair has sold his interest in the Boston Meat Market, East Wilson street, Batavia, Ill., to his partner, T. Rausch.

The Moher Meat & Produce Company have moved to their new building in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

The Bee Hive Meat & Grovery Company, Cornelius, Ore., has been incorporated.

Carl Erick has purchased the Palace Meat Market, Wisner, Neb.

Wallace & Lenz are about to engage in the meat business in Liberty, Neb.

W. A. Grote has discontinued his meat market in Hickman, Neb.

A meat market has been added to Jones Brothers' grocery in Guthrie, Okla.

William A. Perry will move his meat business from 963 Purchase street, New Bedford, Mass., to 954 Purchase street.

The entire building at 122 Main street, Paterson, N. J., has been leased by the Associated Merchants Meat & Provision Company. Fish, grocery and fruit departments will be added.

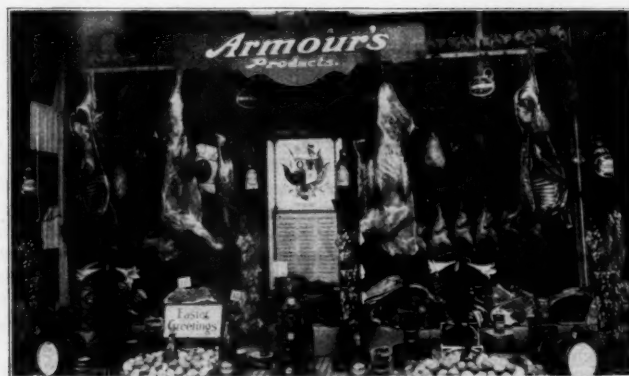
Mellet, the meat dealer, Scranton, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, by Anne L. Mellet.

J. Clade Company, New York, N. Y., to deal in meat and provisions, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$7,000. The incorporators are: Jacob Clade, William Koch and Marie L. La Place, all of New York.

Frank J. Hine has sold his meat market on Bleecker street, Gloversville, N. Y., to Miles G. McDowell and Frank J. Hale.

#### ATTRACTIVE WINDOW DISPLAYS.

The accompanying illustrations are from photographs of attractive window displays of retail dealers in different cities, taken by Armour salesmen interested in advertising their products, and reproduced by permission. The first picture shows a canned meat display with a very realistic centerpiece in the shape of a real, live boy and girl sampling the products. These can be replaced by dummy figures if the real thing is not easily obtainable. The second picture shows a clever design for a display of specialties. In this case grape juice is the single product featured, but the idea can be extended to cover any similar line. The third picture illustrates a general meat market display. A broad window is necessary for this showing, which includes everything from sausage and small cuts up to whole quarters of beef. It is the sort of window requiring skill and patience to put together, but the kind that sells goods and makes new trade.



# New York Section

R. C. McManus, head of Swift & Company's legal department, was in New York City during the week.

E. V. Arnold, of the Swift beef curing department at Chicago, was a visitor to New York headquarters during the week.

W. F. Colladay, of the S. & S. Company's executive department at Chicago, was in New York during the week.

Guy C. Shepard, of the executive staff of the Cudahy Packing Company at Chicago, was a visitor to New York this week.

A caller at Armour headquarters in New York City during the week was Tom Cross, the well-known livestock authority, now on the Armour cattle-buying staff.

The combination of Lent and high livestock markets made it hard sledding for the wholesalers this week. Demand was decidedly indifferent.

The scarcity of paper-making stock has made old newspapers so valuable that even the East Side kosher butcher hesitates to use them in place of wrapping paper!

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending March 11, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.68 cents per pound.

New Jersey slaughterers and curers are concerned over the federal regulation which forbids Sunday work in government-inspected establishments in States where State laws prohibit such work.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, March 11, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 3,655 lbs.; Brooklyn, 43,564 lbs.; Bronx, 247 lbs.; total, 47,466 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 165 lbs.; Bronx, 3 lbs.; total, 168 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 5,082 lbs.; Brooklyn, 5 lbs.; Bronx, 59 lbs.; total, 5,146 lbs.

It's the same old story, whether it's diamonds, shoes, beans or beef—*quality tells!* Some butchers have tried their luck in many different neighborhoods and never make good. Some open up and stick and grow. It's quality that does it. These are the sentiments of A. Pourquoy, of No. 457 Seventh avenue, who has a particularly attractive sanitary and prosperous market, where he has been located for the past seven years. And that his business methods are correct is amply shown by the fact that he is about to double the size of his store by adding the store next door, breaking through the walls and making a fine large market of the two stores. Mr. Pourquoy is very well known in the French district, and among his customers are numbered many of the big table d'hôte and French restaurants in his district, also many hotels, clubs, and institutions.

## ALLIED FOOD MERCHANTS MEET.

A meeting of the Allied Food Merchants' Association was held at the Hotel Manhattan on Wednesday evening. In the absence of president, First Vice-President Schloss presided. Hon. William B. Ellison was then introduced by the chairman.

Mr. Ellison told of his experience as assemblyman some years ago, representing the district that extended from 23rd to 120th East and West. Also as commissioner of water supply for the city of New York, and lastly as corporation counsel.

Some of the things that Mr. Ellison spoke about were these: He advocated fewer arrests for either intentional or unintentional violations. He said no law should be so drawn so that it could be made a medium of persecution. That it is wrong to take a technical construction instead of the spirit of the law. That the intelligent spirit of the law should be taken, making allowances to the taxpayer. That there should be allowed a fair and reasonable discretion in the execution of the law not to make it burdensome, but just sufficient to protect the community. That there is not so much difficulty with the law as there is with the powers that enforce the law.

Every law must have a line of demarkation to be lived up to. Conservative construction of the law should be taken. Law should be had on a defined line. If it is to be left to the discretion of the public there would be no law. Therefore, the law must necessarily define plainly and decisively.

It is the manner of the enforcement that makes the law useful. If the man at the head exercises common sense and recognizes the conditions of a congested district, and that the public must have proper co-operation in their facilities to do business, there will be no trouble made for him.

You cannot enforce a law that violates the common privileges of a community. There never was a law bigger or better than the community. There never was a law that went before popular sentiment. There never was a law put into operation that was above the people, nor is the law any worse than the people it is made for. Legislation can be made up to the point that the people approve and no further.

Mr. Ellison then became very informal, telling of his experience in political life, in which a number of the members joined telling of reminiscences of political affiliations. A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Ellison at the conclusion of his remarks.

After Mr. Ellison left the room an executive session of the board of directors was held. The minutes of the last meeting were accepted. The legislative committee through its chairman, Mr. Rappaport, reported on the several bills of interest to the association now before the legislature. A discussion was held on the Mills Market Commission bill, delicatessen bill, the bill to restrict the sale of olive oil, etc.; the dating of canned goods and the Stevens fixed price bill.

A report of the executive committee send-

ing a delegate to Washington to favor the Stevens bill was read. The board of directors authorized the sending of Mr. Rappaport as the delegate, all expenses paid. Mr. Haslop moved that the order of business for the next meeting include the question of changing the meeting night of the association from the third Wednesday of the month to the second Monday in the month.

Mr. Rappaport proposed a motion that a committee of three be appointed to investigate obsolete public markets, so as to recommend to the board of estimate and apportionment the sale of these public markets. Upon suggestion made by Mr. Stege this matter was laid on the table until the next meeting, in order to secure more information as to the markets now proving unprofitable to the city.

The next meeting of the association will be held on the 19th of April.

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

### New York.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The packer market continues to keep dull but firm. Killers report more inquiries from various parties this week than for some time. Tanners' views are under killers' asking rates as hides are mostly running heavy average, and unless concessions are made stocks will continue to pile up. One killer that had a car of November and a car of December reports getting 24½¢, the other with two cars of Novembers and two cars of Decembers is not mentioning price. Spread native steers are nominally quoted at 25½¢@26¢. last paid for last year's hides with no movement in this year's to establish quotations. Native steers are held at 22½¢@23¢. Butt brands 19½¢@20¢. Colorados 19¢@19½¢, cows all weights 20¢@20½¢, native bulls 18½¢@19¢, the last sales of Februarys were at the inside figure.

**CALFSKINS.**—The packer calfskin market is strong with a number of inquiries for March skins. The kill so far this month has shown a little increase but tanners claim sellers are asking much higher levels than they care to pay. The last sale of New York City 5 to 7 lb. skins was \$2.50, 7 to 9 lbs., \$2.85, and 9 to 12 lbs., \$3.25. Receipts of country calfskins are light and owing to good inquiry most of the stock has been cleaned up. Holders are quoting 5 to 7-lb. skins at \$2.10@2.15, 7 to 9 lbs. at \$2.50@2.55, 9 to 12 lbs. at \$2.90@3. Sales of untrimmed western New Yorks, western Pennsylvanias, also Middle West points reported at 24¢. for ordinary country skins and up to 27¢. for straight outside cities. A small lot of Pennsylvania country calfskins were offered in this market at \$2.40, \$2.85 and \$3.40.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—There is not much doing in country hides. Holders are firm with tanners' views ¼¢. to ½¢. under dealers asking rates. Buffs are held at 17¼¢@18¢. and extremes ranging from 19½¢@20¢. One large operator reports buying three cars of western buffs at 17¼¢, also claims to have bought a small lot Ohio extremes at 19½¢. Pennsylvania buffs were offered early in the period at 18½¢. selected, but failed to attract buyers attention. Two cars Canadian hides were reported sold in this market at 17¼¢. flat for buff weights. These hides are said to be of a light weight average. Most operators are staying away from these hides as they are very long haired and contain a good percentage of grubs this time of the year.

**HORSEHIDES** are holding firm. Eastern cities are reported bringing \$6 and one dealer claims that he paid a shade better than this



# HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York

# NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING

# GROCERIES IN DRY GOODS

# LIQUORS AND APPAREL

figure. Mixed lots of cities and countries are held at \$5.75.

**DRY HIDES.**—All varieties of common dry hides continue to be strong with small stocks on hand. Arrivals are taken almost as fast as steamers arrive. Central Americans sold at 33c. amounting to 2,880. About 1,800 Puerto Cabellos sold at 33½c. Both of the above mentioned prices are unchanged. A few importers are talking 34c. for fresh arrivals of Central Americans and 35c. for Salvadors. 3,100 Mexicans are reported sold at 33½c. which is considered a very high price as this selection last sold at 30¾c.

**WET SALTED HIDES.**—The frigorifico market was rather quiet, but spurted later. Early in the period 4,000 Uruguay steers brought 23¾c. C. & F. New York, March salting. Sansinena also reports selling 4,000 steers at 25½c. C. & F. New York, early March salting. This sale is at a decline of ½c. since last trading. The other leading killers are holding March hides around 25c. Mexican hides moved at higher prices as sales were reported at 21¼c. for about 1,200 and about 2,300 cities sold at 22½c. with holders asking 23c. for them now. 1,000 Havana regulars are reported bringing 19¼c. and higher rates asked for more. Vera Cruz hides are quoted at 20½c., Havana packers 21@21½c., Havanas and Santiagos are firm at 19¼c. The frigorifico market spurted up after a week of dullness. Cables received here Monday state that 19,000 hides sold at advanced prices.

#### Boston.

Hide trade in Boston has been rather quiet for the past ten days. Prices are nominally unchanged. Most of the hides that run back into the better season have been sold, and offerings now are chiefly of current take off. These are the poorest hides of the year and it is natural that the tanners are staying out of the market. Good Ohio buffs are quiet at 18c. for business, with some shippers asking a quarter of a cent more. Extremes have sold at 20c. for good quality, and there are a few shippers who are asking a slight advance over this. The market on southern hides is quiet. Offerings for this section are very high. Far Southern hides are held at 16¾c. to 17c.; hides from the Middle South, 17c. to 18c., and Northern Southern, 18c. to 18½c., for 25/60's. Canadians are quiet. Extremes quoted 19c. New England extremes are sold at 19 to 19½c.

The calfskin market holds steady with prices very strong and with practically no stock on the market. Tanners are willing to take up most any offering and do not dicker much over the price. It is expected that in another few weeks this season's skins will come in in larger numbers, but it is doubtful if they have very much effect on the market prices. 4 to 5-lb. skins are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.60; 5 to 7 lbs., \$2.10 to \$2.20; 7 to 9 lbs., \$2.60 to \$2.70; 9 to 12 lbs., \$3 to \$3.10. Very few foreign skins are coming into this market.

#### Philadelphia.

The hide market is in a very quiet position, very little trading reported and prices on some grades of stocks, particularly packer hides, have moved down in consequence. The country hide market is relatively stronger than packers, with sales at 2,500 buffs during

the week at 18c., and 2,000 extremes at 20c. Packer hides have been reduced in price in order to affect sales but the only local sale noted was a car of small packer native steers

at 21c. and 1,000 native cows at 20c. Calf-skin market is strong and closely sold up, the top prices being realized and very little stock available.



Serves More People in More Ways Than Any Institution of Its Kind in the World

J-M Responsibility—the logical outgrowth of over half a century's progress, achievement and business integrity—stands as a stronger assurance for your satisfaction than even the most complete written guarantee.

### Insist that the Contractor Select Your Cold Storage Insulation from the J-M Line

There's a distinct advantage in choosing your cold storage materials from the widest selection possible. It permits the unrestricted selection of the one certain material most adapted to the condition peculiar to your plant. Your choice is not limited to any one brand or product.

The line of J-M Insulations includes every modern material for the insulation of cold—for the walls of your refrigerator, your brine, ammonia or cold water pipes, or the whole or any part of your building.

Be sure your contractor or engineer makes his selection from J-M Insulations—the products that meet specific service conditions.

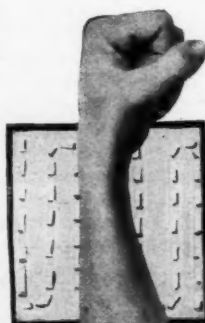
### J-M Universal is folded up like a fist and it's hard to pull apart

It is a good deal harder to pull a man's knuckles apart than to separate his extended fingers, because in the latter case the extended fingers are weaker against side pull. Roughly, this is an analogy of the difference between J-M Universal with its folded

construction and ordinary hydraulic packing which may be compared to the extended finger example.

The side swiping that any inside piston or plunger packing is subject to is really a side-on pull, and it is this pull against which ordinary laminated packing is weakest. But J-M Universal can stand this. It's built to stand it—all in one piece—folded on itself again and again.

You haven't any idea how long inside packed pumps will stay tight until you have made a century run with this new design, better service packing. Try it.



## H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.

Atlanta	Cincinnati	Galveston	Memphis	New York	St. Louis
Baltimore	Cleveland	Indianapolis	Milwaukee	Omaha	Salt Lake City
Boston	Columbus	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Philadelphia	San Francisco
Buffalo	Denver	Los Angeles	Newark	Pittsburgh	Seattle
Chicago	Detroit	Louisville	New Orleans	Portland	Toledo



## NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$8.15@9.60
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.60@ 8.00
Oxen and stags.....	5.00@7.75
Bulls.....	5.50@8.00
Cows.....	3.35@7.00
Good to choice steers one year ago.....	7.40@8.50

## LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to prime, per 100 lbs....	9.50@12.50
Live calves, fed.....	—@—
Live calves, barnyard, per 100 lbs....	4.25@ 5.60
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 8.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime.....	10.50@11.50
Live lambs, yearlings.....	—@—
Live sheep, culls.....	—@—
Live sheep, medium.....	@ 7.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@10.25
Hogs, medium.....	@10.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@10.25
Pigs.....	@ 9.50
Roughs.....	@ 9.25

## DRESSED BEEF.

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@13	@14
Choice native light.....	@13½	@14
Native, common to fair.....	@12	@13

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@13½
Choice native light.....	@12¾
Native, common to fair.....	@12¼
Choice Western, heavy.....	@12½
Choice Western, light.....	@12
Common to fair Texas.....	@11½
Good to choice heifers.....	@12
Common to fair heifers.....	@11
Choice cows.....	@11½
Common to fair cows.....	@11
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	@11½

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@17	@17
No. 2 ribs.....	@15½	@16
No. 3 ribs.....	@14	@14
No. 1 loins.....	@17½	@18
No. 2 loins.....	@15½	@17
No. 3 loins.....	@14	@15
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@15½	@16½
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@14½	@15½
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@13½	@14½
No. 1 rounds.....	@12½	@12½
No. 2 rounds.....	@12	@12
No. 3 rounds.....	@11½	@11½
No. 1 chucks.....	@12½	@12½
No. 2 chucks.....	@11	@11½
No. 3 chucks.....	@10	@11

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb....	@19
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@18
Western calves, choice.....	@16½
Western calves, fair to good.....	@14½
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@13

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@12½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@12½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@13
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@13½
Pigs.....	@13½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@19
Lambs, choice.....	@18
Lambs, good.....	@17
Lambs, medium to good.....	@16
Sheep, choice.....	@15
Sheep, medium to good.....	@14
Sheep, culls.....	@12½

## PROVISIONS.

## (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked ham, 10 lbs, avg.....	@17½
Smoked ham, 12 to 14 lbs, avg.....	@17½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs, avg.....	@17
Smoked picnic, light.....	@13
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@12½
Smoked shoulders.....	@13
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@18
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@17
Dried beef sets.....	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@19
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@14½

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@20
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	16½@18½
Frozen pork loins.....	—@—
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@24
Shoulders, city.....	@16
Shoulders, Western.....	@15
Butts, regular.....	@16
Butts, boneless.....	@18
Fresh hams, city.....	@18
Fresh hams, Western.....	@16
Fresh picnic hams.....	@12½

## BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.	
per 100 pcs.....	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per	
100 pcs.....	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per	
100 pcs.....	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 50.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	@13½c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@10c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	55	@60c. apiece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25	@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	25	@30c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	10	@14c. a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	10	@10c. apiece
Livers, beef.....	11	@13c. a pound
Oxtails.....	9	@10c. apiece
Hearts, beef.....	7	@ 8c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....		@30c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	25	@35c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	8	@10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....		@16c. a pound
Blade meat.....		@13c. a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 4½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 6½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@90
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@60
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@40
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@50
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles.....	@12
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@18
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@32
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@17
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@37
Beef weasands, No. 18, each.....	@ 7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4½
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@80

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	25	27
Pepper, Sing., black.....	20	22
Pepper, Penang, white.....	24	26
Pepper, red.....	27	30
Allspice.....	5½	7½
Cinnamon.....	21	25
Coriander.....	6	8
Cloves.....	22	25
Ginger.....	20	23
Mace.....	69	73

## SALTPETRE.

Refined.....	36 @38
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## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .33
No. 2 skins.....	@ .31
No. 3 skins.....	@ .20
Branded skins.....	@ .27
Ticky skins.....	@ .27
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .31
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .19
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@3.75
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@3.50
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@3.50
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@4.00

No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@3.75
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@3.75
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.15
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.85
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.00
Branded kips.....	@3.25
Heavy branded kips.....	@4.25
Ticky kips.....	@3.25
Heavy ticky kips.....	@4.25

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—	
Western, hens and med. toms, dry-pk., fancy.....	@30
Western, spring, dry-pk., fair to good.....	@28
Old toms.....	@25

## CAPONS.

Philadelphia, 8 to 10 lbs, each.....	31 @32
Philadelphia, 6 to 7 lbs, each.....	27 @28
Ohio, 8 lbs. and over, each.....	28 @29
Ohio, 6 to 7 lbs, each.....	26 @27
Indiana, 8 lbs. and over each.....	28 @
Indiana, 6 to 7 lbs, each.....	26 @27

## CHICKENS.

Fresh soft mated, 12 to box—	
Western, milk-fed.....	17 @19
Western, corn-fed.....	16 @17
Fresh soft-mated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	40 @42
Philadelphia, fancy roasters.....	23 @26
Penn., mixed sizes, per lb.....	16 @20
Nearby, squab, per pair.....	1.00@1.25
Virginia, milk-fed, 5 to 7 lbs. to pair.....	—@—
Western, dry-pk'd., milk-fed.....	17 @18
Western, dry-pk'd., corn-fed.....	15 @16
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, 8 lbs. and over.....	18½@10
Other Western, scalded, 10 lbs. and over pair.....	19 @19½
Other Western, scalded, mixed weights.....	17 @
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 5 lbs. and over, dry-picked.....	19 @19½
Western boxes, 4½ lbs., dry-picked.....	19 @19½
Old Cocks, per lb.....	14½@15

Fowl—bbls.—	
Southern and S.W., dry-pk'd., 4 lbs. and over.....	18 @19

Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz.....	5.50@5.75
Ohio and Michigan spring ducks.....	—@—
Geese, Wisconsin, fancy.....	—@—

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby choice.....	16½@17
Fowls, heavy.....	@18
Roosters.....	@12
Ducks, State, Spring.....	@21
Geese, per lb.....	@15

## BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score).....	36½@37
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	37½@38
Creamery, Firsts.....	35 @36
Process, Extras.....	27½@28
Process, Firsts.....	26 @27

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	23½@24½
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	@23
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	22 @22½
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	21½@21¾
Fresh dirties, No. 1.....	20 @20½
Fresh chex, good to choice.....	18 @19

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 3.25
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ —
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	@21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia.....	3.20 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.50 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime.....	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	nom@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	@ 3.90
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	@ 3.90

